

ARMY NAVY

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1879.

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"PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



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General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders' position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

Captain KOUROPATKINE, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states: "At 2,000 yards from the Turkish position, Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides."

General ZEDDELER, of the Russian Guard, states: "The Russians began to suffer loss at 3,000 paces from the defenders' position," "at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed, the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line."

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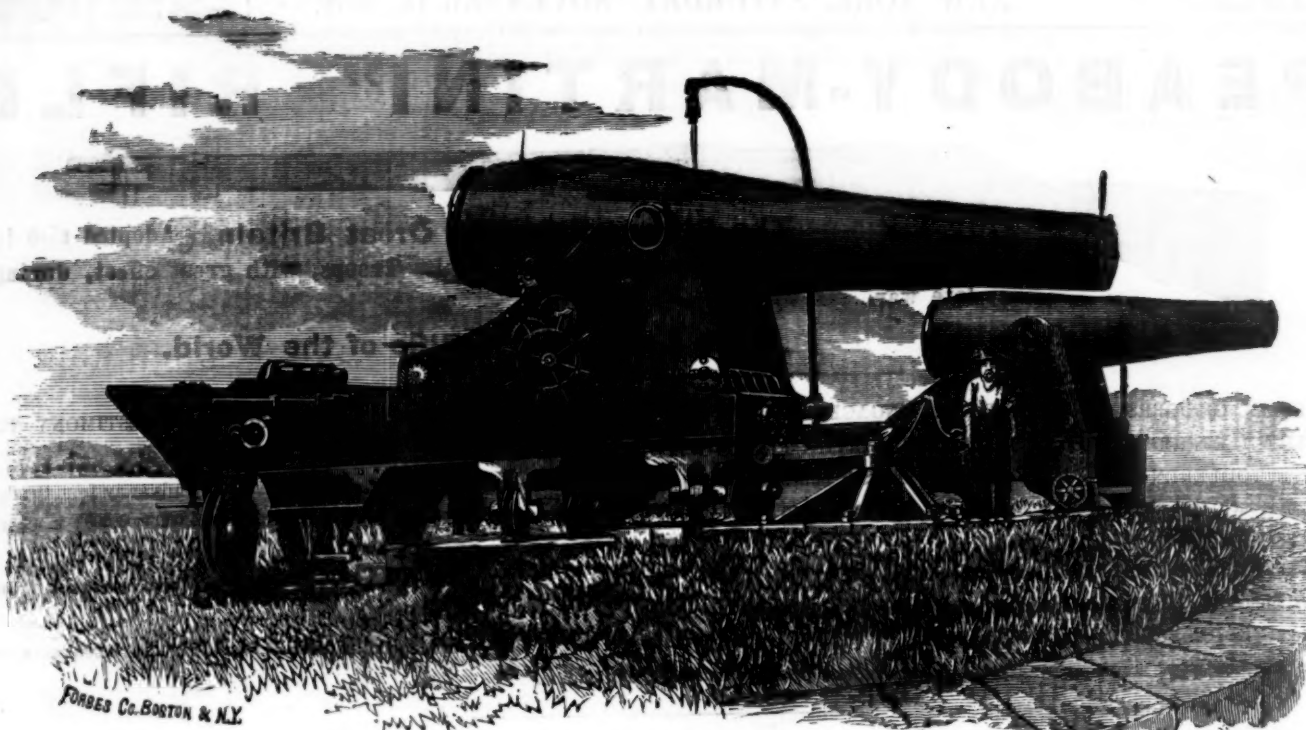
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The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bénéat states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of guns, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, Foot-ton.	1,000 yards, Foot-ton.	2,000 yards, Foot-ton.	3,000 yards, Foot-ton.	4,000 yards, Foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	102.5	110	700	1300	32,864	217.7	184	157.5	135.4	124.3
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.187	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	118.5
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1230	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.9	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.35	40	227	110	700	1403	31,750	248.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,040	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1436	167.9	133.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1436.8	33,000	157	123.7	99.6	83.4	69.3
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.409	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,000	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.6	79.7

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THE ARMY.

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H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, *Adjutant-General.*
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,
Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, *Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry,
Hdqrs, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rager, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 1st Lieut.
Robt. Bates, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adj.
tant 5th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry;
Hdqrs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqrs,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 30th Infantry;
Hdqrs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, 30th In-
fantry, A. A. G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry;
Hdqrs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 23d
Infantry, A. A. G.

District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry;
Hdqrs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smither, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.

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Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt.-Col. C. McKeever,
A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. A. Augur:
Hdqrs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

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AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

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Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox:
Colonel 13th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C. Act. A. A. G.
Major-General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj. U. S. M. A.

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Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Infantry, A. A. General.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—Lt.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., comd'g.

SUB DEPOT.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Lt.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comd'g.

RECRUITING OFFICES.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st.—Capt. Edmund Butler, 5th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st.—Capt. William F. Drum, 3d Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st.—Capt. Gaines Lawson, 33rd Inf.

Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and

Sycamore sts.—Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st.—Capt. William H. Jordan, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampeon, 10th Inf.

Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st.—Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st.—Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.

Nashville, Tenn., 9½ Cherry st.—1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.

New York City, 100 Walker st.—Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st.—Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st.—Capt. James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1221 H st.—Capt. Henry C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. C. Grover, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Boston, Mass., 89 Court st.—Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

Buffalo, N. Y., 91 Pearl st.—Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 9th Cav.

New York City, 174 Hudson st.—Capt. E. M. Hoyt, 4th Cav.

N. Y. B'ch off.—394 Henry st., B'klyn.—1st Lt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 87½ S. Sharp st.—1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 319 W. 4th st.—Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 717½ Olive st.—1st Lt. M. E. O'Brien, 3d Cav.

DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Major JAMES F. WADE, 9th Cavalry, Executive Officer.

1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant.

1st Lt. Frank M. Gibson, 7th Cavalry.

G. O. 12, DEPT. DAKOTA, Oct. 28, 1879.

Directs Post Commanders, with the exception of those of
Forts Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Snelling, Minn., to cause
their respective Quartermasters to prepare and forward,
through them, to these Hdqrs, the requisite annual estimates
for supplies for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and
ending June 30, 1881.

G. O. 25, DEPT. PLATTE, Oct. 24, 1879.

Directs commanding officers of posts, as well as of detach-
ments in the field, to cause all issues of clothing, camp and
garrison equipage, made to companies, to be reported in de-
tail to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, at the
end of each month.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. George Crook was ordered
Oct. 2 to proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 126, Nov. 11,
M. D. M.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John H. Belcher,
A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for assignment
to duty (S. O. 125, Nov. 8, M. D. M.)

The verbal order of the 22d ultimo, assigning Major J. G.
C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., to duty in St. Paul, Minn., is placed on
record in the series of Special Orders of the Dept. Dakota for
the current year (S. O. 121, Nov. 1, D. D.)

Captain L. O. Forsyth, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. Camp
Chelan, W. T., Nov. 20 (S. O. 149, Oct. 20, D. C.)

Par. 2, S. O. 66, c. s., from Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, regu-
lating the distribution of civilian Quartermaster's clerks, is
modified so as to authorize one clerk at \$80 per month, at
Ft. Preble, Me., in place of one clerk, at that rate, discharged
from the Depot Quartermaster's Office at New Orleans, La.
(S. O. 83, Nov. 12, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will pro-
ceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 226, Nov. 9,
D. M.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst.
Com. Gen. of Subsistence, is relieved from temporary duty
at Hdqrs M. D. Mo., to take effect Nov. 10, and he will then
comply with par. 1, S. O. 227, c. s., from the H. Q. A. (S. O.
125, Nov. 8, M. D. M.)

Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence,
will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on public business connected
with the Sub. Dept. (S. O. 122, Nov. 4, M. D. M.)

Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., will report in person to the
Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for assignment to duty as
Depot Commissary at White River Agency, or to such other
duty as the Dept. Comd'r may deem advisable. So much of
par. 4, S. O. 218, Sept. 20, 1879, from the W. D., as assigns
Capt. Whitehead to duty in New Orleans, La., is suspended
until further orders (S. O. Nov. 4, W. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of Com-
missary Sergeants are made: Com. Sergt. Hippolyte Gus-
towski is relieved from temporary duty at the Sub. Depot,
Washington, D. C., and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept.
of the Platte, Fort Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty at
Rawlins, W. T., or to such other point as his services may be
required. Com. Sergt. Rudolph Wolfer is relieved from duty
in Dept. of the East, and will report to the C. O. District of
New Mexico, Santa Fe, for duty at Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O.,
Nov. 6, W. D.)

Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence,
will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., on business connected with
the Sub. Dept.; on completion of which he will return to the
Hdqrs M. D. M. (S. O. 126, Nov. 11, M. D. M.)

Capt. J. H. Gilman, Chief Com. of Sub. Dept. of Mo., will
proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 226, Nov.
9, D. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. A. C. Van Dusen is
assigned to duty at Leavenworth, Kas., to date from Oct. 23,
1879—the date on which he returned to that point from tem-
porary duty at Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 222, Nov. 5, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. J. H. Collins will report for duty in the field to
Capt. Jas. H. Bradford, 19th Infantry (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17,
D. N. M.)

A. A. Surg. Richard C. Newton is assigned to duty in the
field and will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., by the first avail-
able transportation (S. F. O. 16, Oct. 13, D. N. M.)

Surg. Charles Sutherland is assigned to duty at the Presi-
dio of San Francisco, Cal., from Oct. 24. A. A. Surg. G. E.
Goodfellow will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., for assignment
to duty (S. O. 134, Oct. 24, M. D. P.)

Capt. Peter Moffatt, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Camp
Chelan, W. T., Nov. 20 (S. O. 149, Oct. 20, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. Charles Anderson will proceed to Rawlins,
W. T., for duty with the troops now at that place (S. O. 99,
Oct. 31, D. P.)

Major B. J. D. Irwin, member G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T.,
Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward John McGuinness is relieved from duty at
Fort Verde, A. T., and is assigned to duty at Whipple Bks,
A. T. Hosp. Steward Henry Ferrier (recently appointed from
Private Co. K, 8th Cav.) is assigned to duty at Fort
Verde, A. T. (S. O. 187, Oct. 28, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., will be relieved
from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will report to the C. O.
of Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. 124, Nov. 7, D. D.)

Leave of absence for five months is granted Asst. Surgeon
Joseph Y. Porter (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Major W. M. Notson, Surg., is detailed for duty as an ad-
ditional member of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Colum-
bus Bks, Ohio, by S. O. 245, Oct. 27, 1879, from the W. D.
(S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward William P. Marshall will report to the C. O.
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O. 199, Nov. 7, D. E.)

A. A. Surg. F. W. Elbre is relieved from duty in the Dept.
of the South, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the
Missouri for duty. The extension of leave of absence on ac-
count of sickness granted Surg. William S. King is further
extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 8,
W. D.)

Asst. Surg. P. Middleton, member G. C.-M. San Antonio,
Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

On the recommendation of the Medical Director of the
Dept. of Texas, the contract of A. A. Surg. J. P. Arthur is
annulled, at his own request, to take effect Nov. 1 (S. O. 230,
Nov. 1, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. P. Middleton is relieved as member G. C.-M.
instituted by par. 11, S. O. 231, c. s., from Dept. of Texas
(S. O. 232, Nov. 4, D. T.)

The C. O. District of the Nueces will assign a medical officer
from Fort Clark to relieve Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys from his
present duties, and assign him temporarily to duty as post

surgeon at Fort Duncan, Tex., relieving Asst. Surg. C. B.
Byrne, the latter to comply with par. 3, S. O. 235, c. s., H. Q.
Army (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Emerick Lindstrom died at the St. Louis
Clothing Depot, Mo., Nov. 3.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Tremaine is extended two months' leave
on Surgeon's cert. (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins, now on duty in the field with the
battalion 22d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Gibson, I. T.
A. A. Surg. B. G. McPhail, now on duty at Fort Gibson, I. T.,
will report to A. A. Surg. Atkins for all public property on
hand at Fort Gibson for which the latter is responsible (S. O.
225, Nov. 8, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. Richard C. Newton, now at Ft. Garland, Colo.,
will at once proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and relieve Asst.
Surg. D. M. Appel of his duties as post surgeon at that post.
Upon being relieved Asst. Surg. Appel will proceed to Fort
Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 109, Oct. 31, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from the
25th inst., to apply for an extension of one month, Assistant
Surg. Valery Havard (Fort Johnston, N. C.), provided he
furnishes satisfactory medical attendance for the command
at Fort Johnston, without expense to the United States, dur-
ing such absence. Hosp. Stewd. Charles H. Fearn is relieved
from duty at Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., and will proceed
to Little Rock Bks, Ark., for duty (S. O. 168, Nov. 10, D. S.)

The following changes in the stations of Hosp. Stewards
are announced: John W. Barney, from duty in the Medical
Purveying Depot, N. Y. City, to report to the Comd'g Gen.
M. D. Pacific for duty. Louis Pauly, from duty in the Dept.
of the Mo., and, at the expiration of his present furlough,
will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the East for duty (S. O.,
Nov. 11, W. D.)

The following named Medical Officers will proceed to Nash-
ville, Tenn., to represent the Medical Dept. of the Army at
the meeting of the American Public Health Association to be
held in the city Nov. 18, 1879, and on the adjournment of the
Association will return to their proper stations: Surgeons
Thomas A. McParlin and John S. Billings (S. O., Nov. 11,
W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Par. 4, S. O. 120, c. s., from Dept. of
Dakota, is amended so as to read: Major Alexander Sharp
will report to St. Paul, Minn., with his official books and ac-
counts, and present them for inspection, to the Acting In-
spector-General of the Dept. Dakota, after which Maj. Sharp
will return to his station at Yankton, D. T. (S. O. 121, Nov. 1,
D. D.)

The following assignments of paymasters for the payments
on October master rolls are made: Major Joseph H. Eaton,
Chief Paymaster—Forts Canby, W. T., and Stevens, Ore.

Paymaster James P. Canby—Vancouver Bks, Vancouver
Arsenal, and Fort Townsend, W. T. Paymaster William M.
Maynard—Forts Walls Walls, W. T., Lapwai, I. T., and
Camp Howard, I. T. Paymaster John B. Keefe—Forts Col-
ville, W. T., Cour d'Alene, I. T., and Camp at Umatilla
Agency, Ore. Paymaster Daniel R. Larned—Fort Harney,
Ore., and Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 160, Oct. 21, D. C.)

In addition to the payments which he has already been
ordered to make, Major Wm. Smith, will proceed to pay Co.
B, 6th Inf., at or near Cantonment on the Little Missouri
(S. O. 122, Nov. 4, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Woods will proceed to Fort Snelling and
pay the detachment of recruits 18th Inf. at that post, and
will then return to his proper station (S. O. 124, Nov. 7, D. D.)

Paymaster A. E. Bates was ordered, Oct. 23, to proceed to
St. Louis, Mo., and return, on public business (S. O. 234,
Nov. 6, D. T.)

Paymasters T. C. H. Smith and G. W. Baird will pay the
troops stationed in the Dist. N. M. to Oct. 31, 1879, as fol-
lows: Major Smith, at Fort Stanton, N. M., Bliss, Tex., Bay-
ard and Ojo Caliente, N. M.; Major Baird, at Fort Marcy,
N. M., Lewis, Colo., and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 110, Nov. 3,
D. N. M.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. Frank Heath, Ord.
Dept., under orders to report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of
the Platte, will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal to Chicago,
Ill., on business connected with the Ord. Dept. (S. O. 124,
Nov. 7, M. D. M.)

In announcing to the Department the death of 1st Lieut.
William B. Weir, the Chief of Ordnance says: "It is seldom
that we are called to record a career so brief when measured
by years, and yet so full of bright hopes, of noble aspirations,
of duties well performed, and with a future rainbowed with
such rare promise. His was a nature which attracted the old
and the young, and none so deeply deplored his untimely fate
as those who lived his life, who were with him in garrison
and under fire, and who had felt the charm of a character
that combined the purity and tenderness of woman with all
the personal and manly qualities that so well become a sol-
dier. He leaves behind him an example as an officer and
man well worth the closest imitation. As a mark of respect
to his memory, on the day after the receipt of this order at
each Ordnance establishment the National flag will be dis-
played at half-staff and the officers of the Department will
wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days" (Ord.
Order 50, Nov. 7, Ord. Office.)

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Dakota,
will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln on public business (S. O. 122,
Nov. 4, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept., will report for
duty to the C. O. Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O., Nov. 8,
W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Chief of
Engineers, is detailed a member of the Light-house Board,
in place of Col. J. G. Barnard, who is relieved as a member
of the Board on account of illness (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.)

Major W. H. H. Benyard is detailed to advise and assist
in making a sanitary survey of the City of Memphis, Tenn.,
to be made under the supervision of the National Board of
Health. He will communicate with Dr. J. L. Cabell, Presi-
dent of said Board, for information, etc., respecting the con-
templated work (S. O., Nov. 2, W. D.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week
ending November 8, 1879:

Co. F, 6th Cav., to Fort Grant, Arizona.

Co. G, 6th Cav., to Camp Thomas, Arizona.

Hdqrs, 11th Inf., to Fort Sully, Dakota.

Co. D, 11th Inf., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota.

Co. D, 12th Inf., to Camp J. A. Rucker, Arizona.

Co. E, 19th Inf., to Fort Apache, Arizona.

Hdqrs and Cos. A, D, H, and I, 13th Inf., to Jackson Bar-
racks, La.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

To Join.—1st Lieut. F. A. Bontelle will proceed to join his company, D, stationed at Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 133, Oct. 23, M. D. P.)

Promotion.—2d Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, Co. A, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1879, vice Upham, appointed Regimental Adjutant, which carries him to Co. K, also at Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 152, Oct. 23, D. C.)

Assignment of Station.—Major George G. Hunt will proceed to, and assume command of, Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 151, Oct. 23, D. C.)

2nd CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. F. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Detached Service.—Col. J. W. Davidson and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, members, G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Samuel M. Swigert, seven months (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Removal of Cavalry.—The Congressional delegate from Montana, who has shown himself to be a good friend of the Army, goes about among his constituents wearing this feather in his cap:

St. Paul, October 24, 1879.

To Hon. Martin Maginnis, Helena:

The order directing the cavalry company to go to Fort Custer is revoked. It will remain at Fort Ellis. I have been influenced to this principally by your representations.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

3rd CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A. C. H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; F. K. M. Fort McKinney, Wyo.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, R. Q. M., will proceed from Fort Laramie, W. T., to Rawlins, W. T., on public business (S. O. 99, Oct. 31, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, further extended seven months on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Before a General Court-martial recently convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, was tried Captain William C. Hemphill, 4th Cavalry. Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty." Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice," etc. (drunkenness). He was found not guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second, and sentenced "to be suspended from rank and command for one year; to be confined to the limits of his post, and to forfeit one-half his pay for the same period." The Department Commander (Brig.-Gen. Pope) confirmed the sentence (G. C.-M. O. 73, Dept. Mo., Oct. 29, 1879.)

Detached Service.—Capt. John Lee, Charles M. Callahan, Henry Sweeney, 1st Lieut. C. H. Murray, members, G. C.-M. Fort Garland, Colo., Nov. 12 (S. O. 222, Nov. 5, D. M.)

1st Lieut. John W. Martin will report to Capt. E. M. Heyl, recruiting officer, No. 174 Hudson street, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. C. H. Murray is relieved from the detail as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 222, from Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 224, Nov. 7, D. M.)

Major Bankhead.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 46, Oct. 26, 1878, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, in the case of Major H. C. Bankhead, 4th Cav., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 57, Nov. 7, H. Q. A.) [The sentence was suspension for two years.—Ed.]

5th CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. K. Fort Robinson, Neb.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.; D. F. White River Agency.

Leave of Absence.—On Surg. certificate, one month, to apply for extension of five months, Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 100, Nov. 4, D. P.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis and Major Lewis Merrill, members, G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

8th CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to take charge of, and conduct the recruits for the 8th Cav., now in San Antonio, to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 232, Nov. 4, D. T.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 226, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 233, Nov. 5, D. T.)

Capt. J. D. Stevenson and 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, members, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10 (S. O. 233, Nov. 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. O. M. Gillmore, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 229, Oct. 31, D. T.)

Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Edmund Luff, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

9th CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; I. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Chas. W. Taylor will report to the C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., for Court-martial duty in the case of Sergt. D. McDonald, Co. I, 15th Inf. (S. F. O. 13, Oct. 16, D. N. M.)

Capt. Chas. Parker, with Co. K, will report for duty in the field to Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th Inf. (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. M. D. Parker is detailed for duty as an additional member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at the Cavalry Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo., by S. O. 245, Oct. 27, 1879, from the W. D. (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Detached.—Co. K (Capt. Chas. Parker) is detached from the Battalion 22d Inf. under Major A. L. Hough (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon will report to

the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to take charge of the detachment of recruits for the 10th Cav., en route to Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months—to take effect at such time as, in the opinion of the district commander, his services can be spared—2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Revoked.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted Capt. Philip L. Lee, in S. O. 137, June 11, 1879, from the W. D., is revoked (S. O., Nov. 4, W. D.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

2nd ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry G. Litchfield, on special duty at Hdqrs Dept. of East in connection with rifle practice, will proceed to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., on public business (S. O. 198, Nov. 6, D. E.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, members, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

The following troops will proceed, by rail, to Washington Arsenal, D. C., to take part in the ceremonies in Washington City on the occasion of the unveiling of the Thomas Equestrian Statue on Nov. 19: The Band, Light Bat A, and Bats. D and M, from Fort McHenry, Md.; Bats. B and H, stationed at Washington Arsenal, will also be held in readiness to participate in the ceremonies in question (S. O. 201, Nov. 11, D. E.)

Should Col. R. B. Ayres return to his station from detached service in time to take part in the ceremonies in Washington City, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Thomas Equestrian Statue on Nov. 19, he will proceed to Washington Arsenal and take command of the troops assembled there for that occasion. Lieut.-Col. G. A. De Russy will proceed to Washington Arsenal, for duty with the troops to be collected at that station for participation in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Thomas Equestrian Statue, and in the absence of Col. Ayres will take command of the whole, otherwise a battalion of the same (S. O. 202, Nov. 12, D. E.)

The Comdr. Dept. of Missouri, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 226, Nov. 9, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. R. M. Rogers, sixty days (S. O., Nov. 3, W. D.)

To Join.—Upon the completion of his duties at Carlisle Bks, Penn., 1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond will join his battery at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 201, Nov. 11, D. E.)

3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Flatbush Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Light Bat. C will proceed from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., by rail, to Washington, D. C., to take part in the ceremonies on the unveiling of the Thomas Equestrian Statue (S. O. 201, Nov. 11, D. E.)

1st Lieut. R. D. Potts will accompany Lieut.-Col. G. A. De Russy to Washington, D. C., for such duty as the latter may require of him in connection with the Thomas Equestrian Statue ceremonies (S. O. 203, Nov. 13, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month and ten days, 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 82, Nov. 10, M. D. A.)

4th ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—Major William M. Graham is detailed as special inspector on certain quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, and subsistence stores, at Fort Canby, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. George G. Greenough, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 149, Oct. 20, D. C.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. S. Chapin, further extended six months (S. O., Nov. 6, W. D.)

Assignment of Station.—Major William M. Graham will proceed to, and assume command of, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 149, Oct. 20, D. C.)

Resigned.—The resignation of 1st Lieut. E. S. Chapin has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 15, 1880 (S. O., Nov. 6, W. D.)

5th ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. I. L. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

The Atlanta Constitution, in noticing the departure of Batteries B and L, says: "The many friends of the officers of the batteries about to leave regret their prospective departure. Atlanta has never had a regiment more universally esteemed by its citizens than is the 5th Artillery. They are the kind of reconstructionists who do the best work."

Leave of Absence.—One year, from Nov. 1, 1879, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. A. L. Morton (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Detached Service.—Col. W. R. Shafter, member, G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

2d Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

2nd INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. F. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. K. New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, Capt. Henry C. Cook, William Falck, James Miller, 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, members, and 1st Lieut. James Ulio, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Chelan, W. T., Nov. 20 (S. O. 149, Oct. 20, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. Edmund K. Webster (S. O. 135, Oct. 27, M. D. P.)

Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 135, Oct. 27, M. D. P.)

3rd INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. P. Hughes, A. D. C., will take charge of the Inspector-General's Office at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, and will perform the duties of Inspector-General of that Dept. until an officer shall have been regularly detailed to that position (G. O. 13, Nov. 1, D. D.)

Suspended.—So much of par. 3, S. O. 130, from Dept. of

Dakota, as directs 1st Lieut. William Gerlach to join his company at Fort Missoula, is temporarily suspended (S. O. 121, Nov. 1, D. D.)

Assignment of Station.—Par. 5, S. O. 231, Oct. 8, 1879, from the W. D., is amended to read as follows: 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, Acting Signal Officer, is assigned to duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will establish his office and station at Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 7, W. D.)

4th INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

5th INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

To Join.—The following named officers of the 5th Inf. are relieved from their present duties and will proceed to join their regiment: 2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, now on duty at David's Island, N. Y. H.; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, now on duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

6th INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Change of Station.—Co. B will be dropped from the returns of Fort Abraham Lincoln, and will form the garrison at Cantonment on the Little Missouri River (S. O. 122, Nov. 4, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. W. W. Sanders, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. F. W. Thibault is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 38, from Hdqrs Dept. Mo. (S. O. 224, Nov. 7, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. A. L. Wagner, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 4, D. D.)

One month, to apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. Charles Byrne, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 122, Nov. 4, D. D.)

7th INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.

To Join.—At his own request, in order that he may resume command of his regiment, Col. John Gibbon is relieved from the charge of the Inspector-General's Office, Dept. of Dakota, and from special duty at these Hdqrs. He will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Snelling (G. O. 13, Nov. 1, D. D.)

8th INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. F. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 8th INF., FOR OCTOBER, 1879.—Headquarters, Benicia Bks, Cal.: Col. August V. Kautz; Capt. Wm. S. Worth, K.; Capt. D. T. Wells, H.; 1st Lieut. F. A. Whitney, Adj.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Bailey, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Post Treas.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, H.; 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, B.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. McMinna, K. R. O.; 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., K., comdg. *Fort Bidwell, Cal.*; 1st Lieut. Col. John D. Wilkins; Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, D.; 1st Lieut. James V. Fowell, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and Post Adj.; *Fort Gaston, Cal.*: Major Henry R. Milner; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, E.; 2d Lieut. Richard H. Wilson, E. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *San Diego Bks, Cal.*: Capt. Alfred T. Smith, I.; 2d Lieut. Wallace Mott, I. A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and R. O. *Fort Halleck, Nev.*: Capt. John N. Andrews, G.; 1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, G.; 2d Lieut. William L. Pitcher, G. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. *Fort McDermitt, Nev.*: Capt. Augustus W. Collins, C.; 2d Lieut. Percy Parker, C. *Fort Yuma, Cal.*: 1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., and R. O. *On Detached Service*: Capt. George M. Brayton, A. R. O., San Francisco; Capt. Chas. Porter, B. G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.; 2d Lieut. Jas. A. Hutton, H., at Fort McDermitt, Nev.; 2d Lieut. John J. Haden, B., at San Diego, Cal. *On Leave*: Capt. Thos. Wilhelm, F.; 1st Lieut. F. T. Adams, I.; 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, E.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, C.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, F., awaiting action of Retiring Board.

9th INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartauk, Neb.; F. K. Snake Creek, Colo.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., Inspector Dept. of South, will inspect the posts, troops, and money accounts of disbursing officers at Fort Johnston, N. C., St. Augustine, Fla., Key West, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga.; also the money accounts of disbursing officers at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. (S. O. 166, Nov. 4, D. S.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. James McB. Stembel, Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 100, Nov. 4, D. P.)

10th INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

11th INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. G. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs 11th Inf., and one of the companies of the regiment, now at Fort Bennett, D. T., to be designated by the Colonel of the regiment, will be relieved from duty at that station, and will proceed to Fort Sully and take post (S. O. 121, Nov. 1, D. D.)

Detached Service.—Col. W. H. Wood and Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, members, G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William Hoffman, extended twenty-three days, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 122, Nov. 4, D. D.)

12th INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Relieved.—Capt. H. G. Brown, A. D. C., is relieved as member of the Board of Survey, convened by par. 7, S. O. 49, series of 1878, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 232, Nov. 4, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. H. B. Steele was ordered to join his station, Fort Verde, A. T., on Oct. 23 (S. O. 132, Oct. 21, M. D. P.)

Rejoin.—Capt. John M. Norvell will return to his station, Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 132, Oct. 21, M. D. P.)

13th INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

The departure of this regiment from Atlanta for its old station at Jackson Barracks, La., has called forth many encomiums from its admirers. The Atlanta Constitution says: "The gentlemen of this regiment have been justly popular in Atlanta. Their uniform kindness has been highly appreciated, and whenever the 13th comes to Atlanta it will find the latch outside and the gate ready to open. The regiment leaves behind many good wishes and many kindly feelings on the part of the people of Atlanta."

14th INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. S. S. Pague was ordered, Nov. 4, to proceed from Fort Garland, Colo., to Alamosa, Colo., and there relieve 1st Lieut. G. Valois, 9th Cav. (S. O. 223, Nov. 6, D. M.)

Detached Service.—The telegraphic order of Oct. 11, 1879, directing 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague to report to Hdqrs Dist. of N. M., is confirmed (S. F. O. 12, Oct. 12, D. N. M.)

2d Lieut. A. M. Ogle will report to the C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., for Court-martial duty in the case of Sergt. D. McDonald, Co. I (S. F. O. 13, Oct. 16, D. N. M.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Leighton Finley is transferred to the 10th Cav. (Co. C, Fort Davis, Tex.). He is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks, Ohio, and will report for temporary duty to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

Field Service.—The C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., will cause all the available men of Cos. B and I to be armed and equipped for active field service (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

Capt. J. W. Bean, 15th Inf., will, with his company and detachments of Cos. B and I, 15th Inf., under 2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, report to Major A. L. Hough, comdg. Battalion 22d Inf., for duty in the field (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; I. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

The commanding officer detachment U. S. troops at Wichita, Kas., will withdraw the detachment stationed at Arkansas City, Kas., with all the stores, and then break up station at Wichita, Kas., and return with all stores and men to Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 221, Nov. 4, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Everts S. Ewing, Fort Sill, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 123, Nov. 6, M. D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. S. Conrad, member, G. C.-M. Fort Meade, D. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 123, Nov. 5, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. F. D. Garrett (S. O., Nov. 6, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

* On detached service at Coal Banks, Missouri River, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. L. Morris, Jr., will report to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, for duty with the recruits of the 18th Inf. now at that post (S. O. 121, Nov. 1, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Vernon is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 2, S. O. 38, from Hdqrs Dept. Mo. (S. O. 220, Nov. 3, D. M.)

1st Lieuts. Wm. M. Williams, A. McC. Guard, 2d Lieut. F. H. French, members, and 1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Garland, Colo., Nov. 12 (S. O. 222, Nov. 5, D. M.)

Capt. R. Vance is detailed a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 3, S. O. 222, from Hdqrs D. M. (S. O. 224, Nov. 7, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. H. Smith, further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.)

Detached.—Capt. James H. Bradford, Co. G, 19th Inf., is detached from the Battalion 22d Inf., under Major A. L. Hough (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

Field Service.—Capt. James H. Bradford was ordered to proceed, on Oct. 19, with his command fully armed and equipped for active field service, to Animas City, Colo., and await further orders (S. F. O. 15, Oct. 18, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. Cushman, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 231, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 232, Nov. 4, D. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Alexander Wishart is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 226, from D. T. (S. O. 233, Nov. 5, D. T.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and C. E. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Daniel Corman, Vancouver Bks, W. T., extended one month, to apply for a further extension of three months (S. O. 135, Oct. 27, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. H. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O. of that post, for assignment to duty with a detachment of recruits for the 10th Cav., en route to Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Assignment of Station.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis is assigned to the command of the Dist. of North Texas (S. O. 229, Oct. 31, D. T.)

Field Service.—2d Lieut. F. B. Jones, 22d Inf., is assigned to command of detachments of Cos. B and I, 15th Inf., and will be attached with his command to Co. H, 15th Inf., to the Captain of which he will report for field duty (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

Major A. L. Hough, comdg. Battalion 22d Inf., was ordered, Oct. 18, to proceed with his command along the Pecos and Animas road. The Battalion will be rationed for twenty days from date of departure (S. F. O. 14, Oct. 17, D. N. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. G. D. G. I. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, L. T.; B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett will proceed to the Post of San Felipe, Tex., under special instructions from the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 229, Oct. 31, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, Capt. C. C. Hood, F. M. Crandal, 1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, 2d Lieut. Theodore Decker, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10 (S. O. 233, Nov. 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. J. Brereton, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 229, Oct. 31, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 5 (S. O. 231, Nov. 3, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 1, 1879.

Major-General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army (retired)—Died October 31, 1879, at Garden City, Long Island.

Captain A. Nisbet Lee, Corps of Engineers—Died October 31, 1879, at Louisville, Kentucky.

1st Lieut. William B. Weir, Ord. Dept.—Killed October 20, 1879, by Ute Indians, near White River Agency, Colorado.

NOTE.—No Circulars were issued for the weeks ending October 18 and 25, 1879.

Fort Garland.—Fort Garland, Colo., is temporarily separated from the Dist. of New Mexico and placed under the command of Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav. Reports and returns will be made direct to Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 220, Nov. 3, D. M.)

The Military Academy.—Major General Schofield, superintendent and commandant at West Point, in his annual report says that the instruction in the several departments of the West Point Academy during the past year has been fully up to the previous high standard of the institution, and the progress of the several classes satisfactory. The discipline is good, except that hazing has not been wholly banished. It is gradually yielding to the more enlightened and refined sentiments which govern the relations between young gentlemen of the present day. He thinks this reproach to the Military Academy will soon disappear forever. The change introduced two years ago, by the restoration of instruction in the English language in the first year's course, has proved beneficial. It is requisite that young officers should be given reasonable facilities and encouragement in all arms of the service, and to continue their professional studies in connection with the practical application of military principles. Without such opportunities little further progress is generally made after leaving the Academy, and much that has been learned is soon lost. Such opportunities are now presented for a post graduate course of studies to the young officers who are detailed as instructors at the West Point, and to those who enjoy the benefits of the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

General Schofield says that as the standard of general education throughout the country has gradually advanced the qualifications of candidates for admission to West Point have materially shown corresponding improvement. The rigid examination for admission to the Academy has stimulated a more thorough method of instruction in the public schools. The influence thus exerted is felt in all parts of the country, and is generally beneficial. By making appointments a year in advance of admission the candidate has sufficient time to make the necessary preparation. The present high standard of admission has been the growth of time, and corresponds with the growth of general education. It cannot be arbitrarily forced beyond that level. The apportionment of cadetships among the States and Territories, he thinks, is so just a feature that it cannot be sacrificed for the purposes of securing a higher standard of admission, yet there seems to be no reason why, if there are any candidates who possess much higher qualifications than the standard requires, they may not be given the full benefit of their superior attainments by being admitted to a higher class in the Academy.

The General highly indorses the system of choosing candidates by competitive examination. It is, however, liable to one objection—that it takes no notice of the moral character. He thinks young men should be required to possess good habits and correct morals as well as sound physique and bright intellect. He suggests for the consideration of Congress that the facilities offered by the Military Academy might, at slight additional cost, be made available for the education of a considerable number of young men in excess of the annual vacancies in the Army to be returned to their respective States for service in the organized militia. The material improvements at the Academy are rapidly progressing.

INDIAN OPERATIONS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WITH MERRITT'S COMMAND, WHITE RIVER, Oct. 29.

The prospects of a campaign against the Utes grow less daily, and with the arrival of supplies our condition improves. Were we to advance from this point on, we could take only our pack mules, and on them we should have to carry rations, extra ammunition, forage, and, if possible, extra blankets for men. The ration weighs 3 lbs.; we ought to have at least 5 lbs. of forage for each animal, as with little or no grass, in cold storms they would perish. This, say for 500 men for 30 days, would give 45,000 lbs., requiring 180 mules; the forage for the same number of horses would be 75,000 lbs., requiring 300 mules; total for rations and forage, 480 mules, estimating the cargo at 250 lbs. Out of this we make no allowance for the pack mules or packers, as they always have everything, stores, tents, etc., or refuse to go. They would require 180 mules more, and 30 for the packers—6 pack trains of 50 each, and each train having 5 pack mules for its own service. Total number of mules required for 500 men for 30 days, 510. We have only about half that number in the command. Now, in this calculation, I have omitted extra ammunition; to make 100 rounds per man, 60 being carried on his person, would take 40 more mules. Nor has any calculation been made for tents or blankets for men or officers.

If an American citizen will reflect that in his comfortable house, with a fire in an adjoining room, he is happy under two blankets, how we must feel out of doors, with perhaps one extra blanket, with the mercury 40 degrees below zero or thereabouts. To be sure we are paid for all this, but we are human beings, and it is not to be expected that we are to be called upon for such sacrifices. However, we belong to the Great American Nation, and great things are expected of us.

During this pleasant weather jokes are going around—one is upon Sherman's order, that a horse condemned, and ordered to be sold, if not so disposed of, shall be shot. We have many of those (I. C.'s) here, and as he is our (Ice'y) horse, he will do for this climate, and the order will be suspended, the General notwithstanding.

Lieut. MacCauley, of the 3d Cavalry, who made a map and report of this country while a member of the Ute commission, arrived in camp, and has been sent with a wagon train by the road gone over by Colonel Henry, and will doubtless recommend it for our route. Thirty miles nearer home is pleasant to contemplate.

A Board, composed of Colonels Sumner and Henry of

Cavalry, and Major Ferris of the Infantry, have been examining a cooking stove, submitted by Capt. Clifford, of the 7th Infantry, its inventor. I can hear our Quartermaster-General exclaim: "A cooking stove in the field! In my days such things were not allowed!" Yes, General, we have to eat, and bread is our staff of life, and in a pouring rain or heavy snow storm of days it is impossible to cook outside your tent. This stove, with pipe, bake ovens, boilers, broiler, and mess pot of tin for six, only weighs 50 lbs., and "nests," or parts packed together, into one package, only as large as an ammunition box; just the size for a pack animal! The Board saw the package, and Clifford, as with a "sleight-of-hand," put the stove together, started a fire, put a boiler and broiler on top, on each side a tin bake oven, with reflectors, and in 20 minutes the Board sat down to a meal of beef steak, with all its juices retained, baked potatoes, biscuit, and coffee. A size the same as a hard tack box cooks for 60 men.

What a saving of the ration! what a luxury! yes, necessity! to the soldier. They are willing to undergo hardships, but to start out on a cold winter's morning, in a snow storm, on an uncooked meal, would dishearten even the Commissary-General.

Clifford proposes combining the officers' cooking stove, and a heating stove the same size, as at present the cooking "nesting" in the heating stove. "Multum in parvo." The Sibley for heating is good, but can not be packed, and the joints of pipe, not "nesting" or being of different sizes, are both difficult to carry and easily broken in wagon transportation. Like every good thing, Clifford's stove is too good to be adopted, and its great sin is that it only mates with one of the Line.

REPORTS OF CAPTAINS PAYNE AND DODGE.

SINCE the completion of Gen. Sherman's annual report he has received the reports of Captain J. Scott Payne, 5th Cavalry, and Captain Dodge, 9th Cavalry, concerning the Milk River fight. In forwarding Captain Payne's report, General Sherman endorses it as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Nov. 8, 1879.

This modest and most admirable report is received after I have finished my annual report, else I should have embodied it almost entire as a better description of the fight at Milk Creek on September 29 last. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

To Captain Dodge's report the following endorsements are added:

I of course commend in high terms the conduct of Captain Dodge and his gallant company of the 9th Cavalry. To go with all expedition to the assistance of his fellow soldiers, then in imminent danger, was his duty, but the successful accomplishment was none the less honorable. General Pope has himself honored the officer and his command by a general order, and I do not exactly understand what further honors he wants the Government to bestow. Captain Payne, of the 5th Cavalry, and Adjutant Cherry, 5th Cavalry, are entitled to equal notice and public honors, but the laws of the Government of the United States do not give power to any military superior to reward substantially for acts of heroism and glory. All officers and soldiers in this expedition have done admirably, just as I knew they would do, and they have been universally applauded by all officials and by the country. Other rewards must await the future. I would have embodied this report in my annual had it been received a few days sooner, but now it is too late. I therefore advise that it be published entire at the same time with that of Captain Payne, also seen for the first time by me to-day. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The conduct of this young officer is worthy of the highest commendation.

GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

Captain Dodge's report, which is dated "In the field, Oct. 9," corroborates in detail the published accounts of his recent march to the assistance of Captain Payne. The first part of Captain Payne's report is devoted to the organization of the command of Major Thornburgh and the march to Bear River, where it went into camp on the night of the 26th of September. He gives some details of talks with the Utes, adding: "It was observed that 'Colorado' and the Indians with him in our camp on the 27th were early and not disposed to talk, but upon departing they appeared to be better satisfied, and slight, if any, apprehension was entertained of the approaching trouble."

THE INDIAN ATTACK.

He continues:

We camped on the 28th on Deer Creek, and began our march the morning of the 29th at half-past 6 o'clock, reaching Milk River about 10 o'clock. After watering the horses at the stream two companies, E, 3d, and F, 5th Cavalry, under the immediate command of Major Thornburgh, turned off the road, taking a trail that bore away to the left, while D, 5th Cavalry, remained with the train, which followed at a distance of perhaps a mile. At this time no signs of the Indians had been observed by Major Thornburgh except a freshly started fire in the bottom grass, an incident with which we had grown so familiar that no apprehensions were excited by it. Lieutenant Cherry, adjutant of the command, accompanied by the Guide Rankin and a small party of soldiers, was in the advance, and, upon passing over some high ground intermediate between the road we had left and the trail, discovered the Indians in heavy force drawn up in line of battle, or, more correctly speaking, lying in ambush along the high ridges which completely covered and commanded the road.

With a quick and soldierly perception of the situation Lieutenant Cherry turned back and made signals for the command to retrace its steps. Just as the leading company (F, 5th Cavalry) was descending a ridge into the valley beyond, Company E was immediately conducted to the side of the hill on its left flank, while Company E, of the 3d Cavalry, was halted on the high ground it occupied, and both companies at once dismounted and deployed, by Major Thornburgh's orders, as skirmishers—Company E, of the 3d Cavalry, on the right along the crest of the ridge, and Company F, of the 5th Cavalry, as well up the side of the hill—as which, constantly ascending, stretched away indefinitely—as the nature of the ground would permit. Our line at this time resembled the letter Y, the points toward the Indians and that portion of it formed by Company F, 5th Cavalry, projecting considerably beyond the point of junction and being deflected to the left so as to prevent the enemy from turning our flank.

At this time attempts were made by Major Thornburgh in

person and by Lieutenant Cherry to communicate with the Indians, but efforts in that direction were met by a shot, and at once a hot fire was opened upon us and the fight began all along our lines.

The Indians had displayed admirable skill in the selection of the ground upon which to give us battle, and it was soon apparent that our position in the face of the enemy, superbly armed and greatly our superior in force, was untenable.

With sound judgment and a quick and thorough perception of the situation, Major Thornburgh determined to form a junction with Company D, 5th Cavalry, which was protecting the wagon train, and with that end in view directed the companies engaged to fall back slowly. The command retired, as directed, in perfect order, the led horses being kept well protected between the skirmish lines of the two companies, while a heavy and effective fire did great execution among the savages and prevented an attempt on their part to break through our lines. Failing in their efforts in front, the Indians endeavored to cut the command off from the train, which had, by Major Thornburgh's order, gone into park on the right bank of the Milk River, and to accomplish this purpose passed around our left flank beyond the carbine range and concentrated in great force upon a knoll to the left of and completely commanding our line of retreat. Major Thornburgh, upon discovering this new danger, directed me to charge the knoll with twenty men of my company to sweep the Indians off and then at once without attempting to hold the hill to fall back upon the train and take measures for its protection. This duty being performed and the way opened for the return of the led horses, I repaired to the wagon train and at once took steps looking to its defence.

Major Thornburgh doubtless started for the train shortly after giving me the order referred to, and was shot and instantly killed just after crossing the river and within 500 yards of the wagons. His gallantry was conspicuous from the first to the last, and grief for his death was general and profound.

In the meantime Captain Lawson, with Company E, of the 3d Cavalry, and Lieutenant Cherry, with a detachment of Company E, of the 3d, and F, of the 5th Cavalry, gallantly held the Indians in check in front, gradually retiring, Lieutenant Cherry with his detachment covering the retreat. Upon reaching the train I found it parked on the right bank of Milk River, about two hundred yards from water, the wagons forming the north side of a corral elliptical in shape, its long axis running east and west, and the south side exposed to a fierce fire from the Indians, who, massing in the ravines along the river and upon commanding heights, were making a determined effort to capture and destroy the train before it could be placed in condition for defence. The animals were crowded in the area indicated, and I at once directed some twenty or more of those wounded to be led out and shot along the open space referred to, thus making continuous our line of defence and affording cover for our sharpshooters.

GALLANTRY OF MEN AND OFFICERS.

As soon as these arrangements were completed the men were ordered to unload the wagons, and use bedding and grain and flour sacks for breastworks. I cannot speak too highly of their conduct at this time. Though exposed to a galling fire, by which many men and horses were stricken down, they worked with alacrity and courage, and in a short time our corral was in as good a state of defence as the means at hand would permit. About this time Lieut. Padlock who was encouraging the men by the exposure of his person and intelligently and courageously carrying out my instructions, was wounded in the hip. As Capt. Lawson and Lieut. Cherry, whose gallant fight in covering the retreat deserves high commendation, had not returned to camp I became solicitous for their safety, and detached Sergt. Poppe, of my company, with twelve men, to proceed down the road in the direction from which they were approaching. In a short time thereafter I was greatly relieved at seeing Capt. Lawson and Lieut. Cherry, with their commands, enter the entrenchments. A new and critical danger now threatens us.

The Indians, foiled in their efforts to prevent the concentration of the command at the train, or to drive us out of it by a furious and concentrated fire, took advantage of a high wind blowing directly toward us, and fired the tall grass and sage brush down the river. At the moment this peril was realized I observed that the Indian supply train of Mr. John Gordon was parked within seventy-five yards of my position, and so situated as to command our approach to water. Seeing this and fearing that under cover of the smoke the Indians might make a lodgment in this train, which in my judgment would have been disastrous to the command, and with the further view of burning the grass on the north side of the corral to present as little surface as possible to the Indian fire when it should approach, I directed the grass on that side to be fired, and in a few moments was gratified to see Gordon's train in flames. The fire from down the valley approached with great rapidity, and struck the exposed part of the corral, . . . and for a few moments threatened us with destruction. The officers and men at this critical moment, when the Indians made their most furious attack, displayed superb gallantry. Several lives were lost and many wounds received, but the fire was extinguished and our greatest danger passed.

From this time (about a quarter to three p. m.) until night-fall the Indians kept up a furious fire, doing great damage to our stock, fully three-fourths of them being killed or so severely wounded that they were killed by my order. At dark a large body of Indians charged down behind Gordon's burning train, delivering volley after volley. They were repulsed easily and fled, suffering the loss of several warriors, who were distinctly seen to drop from their saddles. During the night our dead animals were hauled off. A full supply of water for twenty-four hours was procured; the wounded were cared for, intrenchments were dug and by daylight the corral was in a good condition for defence. Couriers were sent out with despatches at midnight, and a general feeling of confidence inspired the entire command. Ammunition and rations were distributed in the several trenches, and I felt that sense of security for my command which sprang from a knowledge of its gallantry and fortitude.

During the next day the Indians kept up an almost incessant fire, killing all of our animals but fourteen mules, but doing no other damage. We were unmolested the night of the 30th, but after that time the enemy gave us no rest. During the night of the 1st our water party was fired upon at short range, and one man of Company F, 4d Cavalry, was shot through the face. The guard for the water party returned this fire with effect, killing one Indian.

THE GALLANT COLORED RESCUERS.

On the morning of the 2d, Capt. Dodge and Lieut. Hughes, with Company D, 9th Cavalry, came into our camp, adding materially to our fighting strength and bringing the welcome news that our couriers had gone through safely. I cannot express in too high terms my appreciation of the gallantry of these brave officers and men, and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that they have received the praise which such courage richly deserves.

Col. Merritt, with his command, after a march which has

no parallel, reached us this morning, and were received with hearty and prolonged cheers by my gallant men, whose patriotic fidelity and courage were thus speedily rewarded by rescue from great and impending peril. I can find no suitable words in which to express my admiration for the officers and men of my command. Their conduct was beyond all praise. They were gallant under fire, patient during suspense and confident through all. It is my greatest pride to have commanded them, and to know that one more page in the glorious annals of the American soldier has been illustrated by their valor.

J. SCOTT PAYNE,
Captain 5th Cavalry, commanding.

Count Donhoff, Secretary of the German Legation, who accompanied Gen. Adams to the camp of the Utes, has no doubt that the commission, consisting of Ouray, Gens. Adams and Hatch, will succeed in securing the surrender of the ringleaders in the massacre at the agency, and he is led to this belief from the great respect which all the Ute tribes manifest for the authority of Ouray. The Count says that Douglas, Johnson and Jack are bad men; that they are unquestionably responsible for the outbreak, and should be put to death. "My opinion is," said Count Donhoff, "that, after those three chiefs are surrendered, it would be better for the authorities to turn them over to Ouray, who will quietly but summarily transfer them to the happy hunting grounds."

Mr. Schurz has received the following telegram from Special Agent Adams:

LOS PINOS AGENCY, NOV. 10.

I arrived here yesterday, and immediately proceeded to Chief Ouray's house, where I met about twenty of the chiefs and head men of the White River Utes, who had come in obedience to Ouray's orders. The others are expected. The camp of these Indians is about fifty miles distant, on Gunnison River. Nothing is changed in the situation here. Chief Ouray is positive that when satisfied of the guilt of the Indians he will have power enough to arrest and hold them. I remained all night with them, and returned here to-day. I expect Gen. Hatch and the attaches of the Commission to-morrow, and in order that the work of taking testimony may proceed at once, I shall have a number of Indian witnesses in attendance. I should desire the immediate presence of Capt. Paine, Lieut. Cherry, Scout Rankin, and such others of Thornburgh's command as can testify in the case; also official copies of correspondence between Meeker and Thornburgh and Meeker and the Department. Since coming back here I am satisfied that your views as expressed in your telegram of the 5th inst., were correct and wise, and in case of failure we shall have plenty of time to warn settlers, and it is always time to commence war. I shall try to push the work of the Commission, and shall keep you advised constantly.

CHARLES ADAMS, Commissioner.

The daily papers report that the Indian woman Susan, who so heroically saved the captive wife and daughter of the murdered Agent Meeker, was herself once rescued from death in a romantic manner. She was captured by a band of Arapahoes, who put up a stake at the mouth of the Cache La Poudre river, intending to burn her to death. The commanding officer at Fort Collins, having heard of the proposed barbarity, by alternate threats and promises obtained Susan's release. It probably was in remembrance of this that the squaw was so devoted to Mrs. and Miss Meeker.

LIEUT. FARROW'S EXPEDITION.

Lieut. E. S. Farrow has been making an excellent record for himself and command. A despatch from Walla Walla, Oct. 21, says: "Lieut. E. S. Farrow arrived, Oct. 19, at Walla Walla, with the hostile renegade Indians, who had been depredating all over the mountains of northern Idaho the past few months. In all there are fifty-one very good looking Indians, 26 bucks, 14 squaws, and 11 children. Lieuts. Farrow and Brown, of Co. L, 1st Cavalry, have been on the war path, with 20 Umatilla Indian scouts, and 10 men of the 21st Infantry, since last July. During all that time they have been constantly on the move, and literally run the hostiles into the ground. In doing this, they wore out two sets of horses and mules. At one time the little command only had six mules left, and were without anything to eat but berries for days together in a mountain country surmounted by everlasting snows. On the 21st of September they charged the Indian camp and drove the Indians off to another place where they fortified themselves. All their camp equipage was captured, and the hostiles were left without a horse or a pound of meat. One night as they were about to attack the camp of Farrow a dog barked, which caused the Indians to leave without doing any damage. The command immediately followed them up the next morning and captured some squaws and children. They found the dog which had given the Indians away hanged to a tree. Farrow and Brown followed up and dashed into their fortifications, again scattering them in every direction. Farrow's tactics were to go into camp early, and at night start fires, after which he would again break camp and head the Indians off. Their resources for warfare and for flight were at last exhausted, and the chief, a shrewd fellow known as Jack, sent a messenger to the pursuers asking upon what terms they would be allowed to surrender. Farrow answered that they must surrender without condition or fight it out, and that he would stay with them until all were captured. After waiting a few days the Indians concluded to give up and come into camp as previously reported. The campaign reflects the greatest credit upon all who took part in it, and demonstrates that Indians can be made faithful and efficient soldiers, and are specially adapted to border warfare."

Another despatch says that Lieut. Farrow has returned to Umatilla Agency, where he will encamp his scouts during the winter, and keep them in readiness for work next spring, or any emergency that may arise during the winter.

FIGHTING ON MEXICAN SOIL.

Despatches from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, announce the return there of the Arizona troops and scouts. They had a fight by moonlight with Chief Victoria's band of Apaches in Mexico, 60 miles below the boundary line. 180 warriors were engaged in the fight, and they were defeated and driven from the field. Private Cochlerio,

Co. A, 6th Cavalry, of Fort Grant, Arizona, and an Indian scout of Lieut. Gatewood's company, of Fort Apache, were killed and another Indian scout wounded. Major Morrow commanded the troops. The Arizona troops are en route to their posts, the hostile Indians having all been driven out of New Mexico. Gen. Carr, in charge of all the scouting parties and troops in the field in Southern Arizona, will return at once with his troops along the border to guard the territory against the hostiles now in Mexico.

WHIFFLE BARRACKS, NOV. 6, 1879.

To the Mexican Consul at Tucson:

Our troops are reported returned to Fort Bayard, having left Victoria in Mexico. Any efforts of the Mexican Government to arrest the hostiles will be regarded as a friendly act.

O. B. WILLCOX, Brevet Major-General.

TUCSON, NOV. 6, 1879.

Gen. O. B. Willcox, Whipple Barracks:

Your despatch received and the contents immediately forwarded to the Mexican authorities that they may proceed against the hostiles, as required by the very good friendship existing between our two republics.

FRANCIS L. PRIETO, Mexican Consul.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army, General Townsend, in his annual report, says: "Owing to causes beyond the control of this office, the work in some of the branches has fallen so far behind that additional clerks will be necessary to bring it up. The act of Congress granting arrears of pensions has caused a very great increase in the number of new applications. This office has now in arrears 17,000 claims from the Pension and Land Offices, which have accumulated in six months, for the usual reports, to be taken from the records. It is urgently recommended that 30 clerks of class one (\$1,200) be added to the number (151) already allowed by law. The business of the Archive Office, in which is kept such records as have been obtained of the Southern armies, has become well known, and its usefulness is acknowledged. The necessity for keeping it up is unimpaired. Hitherto the expense of providing stationery and other essential matters has been met without drawing on the appropriation, which is all devoted to salaries of clerks. That is now no longer possible. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the appropriation be increased to \$7,500, from \$6,600 appropriated last year."

Gen. Townsend recommends an increase of \$200 per annum in the compensation of the clerk in charge of the Archive Office. Concluding, he refers to the work of codifying the Army regulations and general orders, under section 2 of the act making appropriations for the Army, approved June 23, 1879, as having been 'progressing, with no intermission, since the passage of the act. He says: "The preparation of the material and arrangement in form has been ably done by Col. W. H. Roberts, aided by Major N. H. Camp, whom you assigned to assist me. These gentlemen have shown, not only zeal, but intelligence of a high order in their difficult task." Gen. Townsend thinks the new regulations will be ready for issue early in the winter.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the Army, reports that the past year has been characterized by a marked improvement in the skill of enlisted men in the use of their arms; the great interest in the acquisition of this important knowledge that has been awakened and fostered in nearly every section of the country, being especially participated in by both officers and soldiers of the Army. He recommends that this branch of the soldiers' practical instruction be continued to the fullest extent that the appropriation will allow. Attention is invited to an accompanying report of Col. Davis upon the subject of target practice with Springfield rifles during the past year; his exhibits of the gratifying results obtained being referred to as "of great interest to all military men." The scores made by the Army teams during the recent International military match at Creedmoor are mentioned as eminently creditable, the 12 best shots tying the leading team; and it is reported by Captain Litchfield, commanding the Atlantic team, that in previous practice his team made better score than that which took the prize at the International match. It is also remarked by Capt. Litchfield that "although the Army teams, from lack of opportunity and organization beforehand, must yield the palm this year to the veteran team of the Empire State," without doubt the equal of any ever organized, "the fact remains patent that the individual marksmanship, which is the real measure of merit in the soldier, the superiority of our riflemen cannot now be questioned."

Gen. Marcy reports that the diminished strength of the companies in the artillery and infantry arms of the service, the great dispersion of the troops, and the consequent smallness of the garrisons at most of our military posts, and the constant work devolving upon them in building and repairing quarters, and performing other labor outside of the military duties, have, for the most part, rendered it impossible to give instruction in battalion drills or other military exercises, yet despite these serious drawbacks, a good state of discipline has generally been maintained. The attention of the General of the Army is especially invited to a report made by Col. Sackett (of the Inspector-General's corps) upon the subject of "extra duty men" and their lack of instruction, at many military posts, in military exercises in the use of their arms and ammunition. He remarks that without such instruction these numerous "extra-duty men" can be of little use in active field service, and unless company commanders are permitted and required to give it they cannot be held responsible for the discipline and military appearance of their men.

Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, where 339 convicts (278 of them sentenced for desertion) are now employed in productive labor. All the barracks, work-

shops, etc., pertaining to the establishment have been completed exclusively by convict labor, and the affairs of the establishment are found to be well-conducted. The machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes is ready for operation, and will easily supply all required by the Army. Gen. Marcy, in view of the success of the experiment as a manufacturing scheme as well as of its beneficence to the health and future well-being of the convicts, recommends that measures be taken for the fabrication of other Army supplies which are now obtained from contractors, and thus eventually make the establishment nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining.

The Inspector-General concludes his report as follows: "It affords me much gratification to be able to give attestation to the fact that the Inspectors' reports for the past year show conclusively that the officers of the Army are habitually temperate, and not addicted to gambling or other vicious habits. The rank and file are enlisted from much more respectable classes than I have ever before known during 47 years of military service, and the troops generally have evinced a most commendable spirit of emulation in the performance of their arduous service."

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

The report of General Terry details the efforts of the Cheyenne Indians with their families to reach the old Red Cloud Agency, with his endeavors to effect a capture, and highly commends Lieut. W. P. Clark. By far the most important military event in the Department of Dakota was the movement of Colonel Miles from Fort Keogh across the Yellowstone to the British boundaries. Gen. Terry says that during the past summer work was vigorously prosecuted on the Missouri division of the Northern Pacific railroad. This division beginning at the Missouri, opposite Bismarck, extends 100 miles towards Little Missouri. Eighty miles of road-bed have been completely graded, and the track laid out for fifty miles. Four companies of infantry, for the protection of working parties, have been employed. Work was resumed at Fort Meade during the summer, and the necessary garrison buildings will soon be completed. He recommends an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for one and of \$100,000 for a second post in the valley of the Milk River, which will complete the chain from the Red River of the North to the Rocky Mountains, with Forts Pembina, Totten, Buford, and Assiniboine. There is an interval of 250 miles between the two last named, and midway is the great route of communication pursued by the Indians coming from the hostile camps in Canada to the Missouri and Yellowstone.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The report of Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Texas, says that all the Indians penetrating that country have been so hotly pursued by troops as to prevent their doing much damage. There have only been three murders by marauders during the year. Last year there were seventeen in the region referred to. Good order in Mexico and the cessation of raids from that country have enabled a considerable portion of the troops held in reserve to carry out the order of the President, dated Jan. 1, 1877, to cross the border in pursuit of raiders, to be diverted for use in exploring our own wild country, and occupying water-holes frequented by raiding bands from our own Indian reservations. An appropriation of \$200,000 for four additional posts needed to replace those vacated is very earnestly recommended for the accommodation of eleven counties now unprovided for.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

GEN. GEO. CROOK's annual report, dated Fort Omaha, Neb., Sept. 27, 1879, is as follows:

Sir: Since my last annual report, the outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians from their reservation in Indian Territory, coming as it did at a time when the main portion of the command was in the field in the northern part of the Department, watching for prowling bands of Sioux, occasioned serious trouble and danger to the settlements in western Nebraska. Every available man was at once despatched to intercept them or drive them back. The expeditions, commanded by Majors Thornburgh and Carlton, did faithful and arduous work, and met with as much success as might be expected in the pursuit of savages, resolved at all hazards to escape, and thoroughly acquainted with every feature of the country. These Indians were entirely unencumbered with baggage, were well mounted, and stealing fresh horses from every stock ranch, and to catch them would be as hard a task as to catch a flock of frightened crows.

On the 23d of October, the greater part of the Cheyennes were met by Major Carlton's command in the Sand Hills, about 40 miles south-east of Camp Sheridan, Neb., and, after a parley, surrendered. They said that they had left the Indian Territory on account of chills and fever and an insufficiency of food, and manifested a determination to die rather than be sent back, although they said they would gladly remain at peace with the whites if allowed to live in a healthy locality, and treated with honesty and justice; and I am satisfied they never would have surrendered had they not thought that they would be permitted to remain north. They adhered so firmly to their statements that it was impossible not to believe that there must have been some good grounds for their leaving the Indian Territory.

Among these Cheyennes were some of the bravest and most efficient of the auxiliaries who had acted under General McKenzie and myself in the campaign against the hostile Sioux, in 1876 and 1877, and I still preserve a grateful remembrance of their distinguished services, which the Government seems to have forgotten.

In the arduous labor involved in the pursuit of these Cheyennes, I deem it my duty to speak in terms of warm commendation of the services rendered by the commands of Majors Thornburgh and Carlton, and that under Colonel Tilford, 7th cavalry, from the Department of Dakota, operating within the limits of this Department.

The captured Cheyennes were taken to Fort Robinson, Neb., and there confined in a set of company quarters. They repeated their expressions of desire to live at peace with our people, but said they would kill themselves sooner than be taken back to the Indian Territory. These statements were confirmed by Red Cloud and other friendly Sioux chiefs, who assured us that the Cheyennes had left their reservation in Indian Territory to avoid fever and starvation, and that they would die to the last man, woman and child, before they could be taken from the quarters in which they were confined. All this information was promptly reported to higher authority and instructions urgently requested, but no action was taken until the very last days of December, when orders were received to remove them south.

At this time the thermometer, at Fort Robinson, showed a range of from zero down to nearly forty degrees below (the freezing point of mercury). The captives were without adequate clothing, and no provision had been made to supply it, until very late in the season, which occasioned a further delay until the beginning of January.

The Cheyennes had now become satisfied that their complaints would not be considered, and the situation of affairs became desperate.

They demanded several times to be informed whether or not they were to be taken back south to the Indian Territory, and reiterated their determination to die rather than leave the post of Fort Robinson. Two or three of their party were anxious to yield, but their comrades threatened their lives if they made any attempt to leave the building.

Every argument failed, every persuasion was tried. To have entered the building to seize the ringleaders would have been the signal for the commencement of a frightful and unnecessary carnage; the Indians had dug rifle pits commanding all entrances and were supplied with knives and slings made by breaking the stoves in their quarters. Having tried every means in his power and failed, and there being no change in the orders from Washington, Captain Wessells, the officer in charge, had no alternative but a resort to harsh measures. He made overtures to the chiefs and head men to let the women and children come out from the building, so that they might not suffer in any conflict that might arise, but the Indians defiantly rejected every attempt at compromise, saying, "We'll all die here together sooner than be sent south." Capt. Wessells then stopped the issue of food and fuel, hoping to bring them more speedily to terms. I may say here that this measure, criticized by the rules of the *theoretical* management of Indians, seems to have been a severe one; but I ask, and I claim to have as much experience in the management of Indian tribes as any man in this country, what alternative could have been adopted? During the 27 years of my experience with the Indian question, I have never known a band of Indians to make peace with our Government and then break it, or leave their reservation, without some ground of complaint; but until their complaints are examined and adjusted, they will constantly give annoyance and trouble.

In the present case the Cheyennes claimed that they had been wronged, and had become as desperate as a pack of wolves. The Army had orders to take them back to the Indian Territory, and had no option in the matter. It seems to me to have been, to say the least, a very unnecessary exercise of power to insist upon this particular portion of the band going back to their former reservation while the other fragments of the same band, which surrendered to the troops on the Yellowstone or escaped to the Red Cloud or Spotted Tail reservations, have been allowed to remain north unmolested, more especially since we have every reason to believe that the latter were the principal actors in the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, and know that they murdered several persons since the surrender of those confined at Fort Robinson.

About the dead of night, on the 9th of January, the Cheyennes made a sudden break through the windows and doors of their place of confinement, shooting down the sentinels with arms they had managed to obtain and possessing themselves, in addition, of the carbines and revolvers of the soldiers killed. After this they moved in one compact mass towards the high bluffs back of the post—fighting desperately all the while, women with men. It was impossible in the darkness, cold, excitement and confusion to avoid the deplorable results that might be expected; a number of the squaws were killed and wounded in the affray, although officers and men used every care to capture when possible without inflicting injuries and a number of our men froze hands and feet while taking women and children back to the post.

It is unnecessary to enter more at length into this subject, as the reports, telegrams and letters already in your office are complete and voluminous.

At present, affairs in the Department are in a very satisfactory condition, the only trouble being with the Utes of the White River Agency, Colorado (to which point troops from this Department have just been sent), and which trouble I hope may soon be adjusted.

The rapid construction of branches in Utah, Idaho and Nebraska, by the Union Pacific railroad, is doing much to reduce expenditures by lessening freight charges, and giving greater facilities for the transportation of troops.

The reports of the Chiefs of the various Staff Departments contain accurate and complete information as to their workings.

I invite attention to the various suggestions made, especially that by Col. Royall, Inspector-General, about commissary sergeants; that of Capt. Stanton, Engineer Officer, about furnishing an annual allowance of \$3,000 for the expenses of surveys in this Department; and that of Major Burnham, Judge Advocate, that he should be supplied with books of authority upon the various subjects coming within the scope of his duties.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The annual report of Gen. Benét, from which we have already made extracts, gives the receipts of the Ordnance Department for the year from all sources at \$1,792,659.74, the annual appropriation being \$1,410,054.41; the balances brought over from last year \$380,372.63, and the rest receipts from sales, etc. The expenditures were \$1,443,998.74. There has been but few changes in the stations and duties of officers, and but one death in the corps—that of Lieut.-Col. Treadwell. The work in the Rock Island Arsenal progresses, and the workshops will soon be ready to receive machinery and commence manufacture. The Ordnance depots have been found a great convenience in supplying troops in the field. "Ample supplies have been collected and placed under the immediate control of the military commanders interested," and by them distributed. An officer is examining sites for the new powder depot on the Atlantic coast, and will soon be ready to recommend one. The artesian well at Benicia Arsenal has reached a depth of 1,407 feet, and it is proposed to carry it 600 feet more, to determine the question, which deeply concerns the manufacturing interests of the Pacific coast, as to whether a supply of water can be obtained in this way. A recent visit has impressed Gen. Benét with the necessity of enlarging and improving this arsenal, as the only manufacturing establishment owned by the United States in that region. An appropriation for an additional tract of land at the San Antonio Arsenal is also asked for. The proving ground at Sandy Hook, N. J., has been nearly completed, and is now in use, though additional accommodations are asked for.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

For heavy guns \$950,000 is asked. The limited appropriations of last year have been mainly used in the conversion of 10-inch smooth bores to 8-inch rifles. Attention is again called to the importance of keeping alive the only two manufacturing establishments having the facilities for the conversion of guns on the plan adopted—the West Point Foundry and the South Boston Foundry. The alteration of casemates for 8-inch converted rifles has progressed satisfactorily during the year, and 75 rifles are already in position or will soon be. Though these guns are of inadequate power, they provide powerful batteries for existing casemates of contracted dimensions, and these conversions should be continued as rapidly as funds are provided. In this connection Gen. Benét says:

"It is to be remarked that the provision of guns of much higher power are first necessities, and that the expenditures of money looking to the provision of the latter should, if practicable, take precedence in the use of funds in all constructions."

In consequence of these views, the conversion of a 15-inch smooth-bore into an 11-inch rifle—referred to in my report of last year—was undertaken, and the gun is now on the grounds at Sandy Hook undergoing its proof. It has been fired up to date only 33 rounds, and with charges varying from 70 to 85 lbs., and shot weighing from 503 to 506 lbs. The trials are too few, of course, to draw any inferences as to its ultimate endurance; but it may be stated that the gun appears, so far, to be sound in all respects. Its test will be pushed forward to a completion as rapidly as the circumstances attending the proof will admit.

The want of means, and the introducing of some changes in the traverse gear of the chassis of the carriage of the 12-inch rifle, have led to a suspension of the trials with this gun.

The 10-inch rifle, also, has only been fired a few rounds since the last report, it being thought more important to apply our available means to the test of the 11-inch construction; also to retain it, for the present, for use in the important duty of testing different experimental powders and projectiles.

The important tests of the 8-inch breech-loading rifle, converted from a 10-inch smooth-bore gun, and mentioned as completed and under proof, in my last report, are still in progress, and up to date 202 rounds (190 with full battering charges) have been successfully completed. The endurance so far has proved satisfactory, and no evidences of want of endurance in its special construction have been so far afforded; and we have good grounds for the opinion that it will stand its thorough proof, and establish the fact that we can convert, after this system, our original smooth-bore cast-iron guns into breech-loaders, or produce original breech-loading cannon of the heaviest construction, using in a short time wholly the products of our own foundries and other manufacturing establishments.

In my report of 1876 I alluded to the decided advantages to be derived from the use of breech-loading rifles, especially in casemated works. Since then the unfortunate disaster on board of the *Thunderer* (the bursting of a 38-ton M. L. gun by the accidental insertion of two charges—impossible to occur in breech-loaders) and the unexcelled results (in power, accuracy and successful manipulation) recently attained at Meppen by Herr Krupp in the trials of his breech-loading guns of 70 and 18 tons, have led to the conviction that it is highly probable that the general introduction of breech-loading instead of muzzle-loading cannon, in the armaments of Europe—for all heavy ordnance especially—is a mere matter of time. In fact the high charges now employed—requiring long and large chambers, and, as a sequence to their use, great lengths of bores, so increases the cumbersomeness and inconveniences of the loading apparatus required for muzzle-loaders (besides resulting in exposure to personnel and material) that, it is believed, it will be decidedly difficult, if not almost impracticable, to operate muzzle-loaders constructed after the more recent models, with desirable convenience and safety.

These facts have not been lost on the Department, and plans are now in its possession looking to the prompt application of the principles of chambering and breech-loading, to our present guns, and to new con-

structions, whenever favorable action on the part of Congress will enable us to undertake the introduction into our service of these recent and most important and decided improvements.

Chambered Rifles.—The decided advantages resulting from the introduction of chambers, with increased lengths of bores, for the employment of heavy charges, have been demonstrated by testing a 3-inch rifle, chambered and lengthened.

This gun was selected, as it enabled the Department, in a prompt and inexpensive manner, to test these novel features. The results, as shown by the record, were highly satisfactory, and equalling those obtained abroad. An initial velocity of 2026 ft. was reached by the use of 5 lbs. 13 ozs. of powder with 10.5 lb. projectile, the pressures only being 30,000 lbs. per square inch.

The highest velocity yet attained with the ordinary 3-inch rifle is, with the highest charge practicable, 3 lbs. of powder with 10.5 lb. projectile, 1,558 feet, with a pressure of 36,333 lbs. per square inch.

The importance of changing our rifling to a more rapid twist, if found by experiments to be practicable, has been recognized for some time by the Department, and a 3-inch rifle with a shorter twist than found in the service gun, has been prepared and is now under trial with varying weights and lengths of projectiles.

It is believed that the results will be valuable in practically demonstrating the increased capacity and power from the use of a shorter twist, and that they will show the advisability of using a more rapid twist in our heavy calibres.

Breech-Loading Field Rifle.—A wrought iron field gun was, on plans recommended by Lieutenant-Colonel Crispin, Constructor of Ordnance, converted, at small expense, into a breech-loading rifle. The results of its trial have been very satisfactory, and the Ordnance Board recommends that a battery of these be made for issue to the service for competitive trials with the muzzle-loaders. As this experiment can be made at trifling expense by converting guns on hand, and enable us to get an expression of opinion from artillery officers as to the relative merits of muzzle and breech-loaders for service, the recommendation, if it meets your approval, will be carried out at the earliest practicable moment.

Powder Tests.—During the past year tests have been made of a variety of samples of experimental powders for the 11-inch, 8-inch, 4.5-inch, and 3-inch rifles, and the results obtained are summarized and appended to the firing records of those several guns.

These experiments, though not yet completed, undoubtedly indicate progress in the right direction; and it is confidently believed that ere long we will be enabled to procure powders which will give in these several guns about the initial velocity desired, with moderate and safe pressures. In this connection, it may be said that great credit is due Messrs. Du Pont and Co. for the intelligent manner in which they have interpreted the results of the experiments, and promptly met the wants of the Department in furnishing samples.

Experimental Guns.—Under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1873, appropriating funds for the procurement and tests of experimental rifled ordnance of heavy calibres, (to be selected by a Board of Officers of the U. S. Army, to be appointed by the Honorable Secretary of War,) the Department, under the authority of law, has procured, amongst others, several guns which are now on hand at the Proving Ground at Sandy Hook awaiting trial. These guns are the Woodbridge 10-inch rifle; the Thompson 12-inch breech-loading rifle; the Sutcliffe 9-inch breech-loading rifle; the Lyman multicharge gun, and the Mann 8-inch breech-loading rifle.

The Woodbridge gun has been fired ten rounds; the Thompson two rounds; the Sutcliffe twenty-six rounds; the Mann eleven rounds, and the Multicharge gun three rounds.

The extent of the tests so far made are meagre in the extreme, and no evidence of any special importance of the merits of any one of these experimental guns has consequently been obtained. They have been in the possession of the Department, awaiting trial, for three or four years, but want of funds to undertake what may be regarded as a suitable proof has prevented the prosecution of the work. They were selected by a Board of Officers after careful investigation as to their presumed merits as systems of construction, (both breech and muzzle-loaders,) and have been procured at considerable expense to the Government.

In view of the facts that they were provided for experiments and tests, and that none have so far been made to any extent, and, in view of the developments to be expected regarding the numerous questions involved in gun constructions, both muzzle-loading and breech-loading, the interesting and important developments to be made in furtherance of the solution of the ballistic questions, now occupying the attention of the civilized world, and improvements to be developed in powders, projectiles, and systems of rifling, etc., some measures looking to the trial of these guns, and as contemplated by law of June 6, 1873, and to fully test these different inventions, (recommended by the Board organized under the act,) should be instituted by the Department. I have accordingly estimated for \$117,600, which, if appropriated, will enable me to have the merits of these different systems fully determined.

Machine Guns.—The only tests under this head during the current year have been those incident to the trial of a flank defence carriage adapted for the service of the flank defence Hotchkiss revolving cannon.

The necessity of a practical carriage for use with this gun was apparent to the Department, and a carriage devised by the Constructor of Ordnance has been tested with satisfactory results, and recommended for adoption by the Ordnance Board.

SMALL ARMS.

Under this head Gen. Benét states that 20,005 Springfield rifles were manufactured last year at a reduced cost, and a further reduction in cost is looked for. Only 22,073 rifles and 5,406 carbines were in store July 1,

1879. \$900,000 is asked for their manufacture next year, as this amount will be needed, it is urged, whatever the result of the trial of a magazine gun. The statement that 1,000 of the experimental magazine rifles were manufactured at Springfield is not strictly correct, as only a portion of the work was done there.

The amount asked for target practice, \$200,000, will allow of the expenditure of only about twenty-five rounds by each soldier monthly. Says Gen. Benét: "The great interest which has sprung up within the last four years in the Army in regard to target practice has not been fostered to the extent it should have been, owing to the lack of funds to procure a sufficient supply of ammunition, and, perhaps, a well digested system of target practice and the necessary appliances. By the distribution to the service of a text book on Rifle Firing, prepared by your order under my direction, of Col. Laidley, of this Department, a system has been adopted which, though undoubtedly susceptible of improvement in future will, with the necessary appropriations for cartridges, enable the soldier to perfect himself as a marksman, and to develop to their fullest extent the many excellent qualities of the Springfield rifle."

A report is given of comparative trials of the Springfield and Peabody-Martini. Concerning it the report says: "That the ultimate range of the Peabody should be greater was conceded on the simple fact that the charge of powder used was 15½ grains greater, and the bullet 75 grains heavier, than the charge of powder and bullet of the Springfield. The trial, however, showed for the Springfield 'superior accuracy,' accompanied with more power than is required to disable a man at ranges at which it is practically impossible for a marksman to hit so small an object." At ranges of 1,000 yards and upward, the trajectory of the Peabody is slightly flatter, but at shorter ranges—those at which a rifle will ordinarily be fired in service—the trajectory of the Springfield is the flatter, owing to its higher velocity. At 1,669 yards—the longest range in the proving ground—the Springfield hit the target—8 x 12—3 times out of 10, while the Peabody was fired 60 rounds to hit the target the same number of times. The Army should be satisfied with such a record. I have directed experiments to be made with the Springfield rifle up to 2,500 yards, and anticipate excellent results."

A series of reports on the multiball cartridge for revolvers are given. For use in the rifle and carbine, it has not been received with favor, the reports from the field being almost unanimous against it. Its value for the revolver will depend upon its result at short ranges—certainly within 25 yards—and the extent of the scattering. At 75 to 100 yards, Capt. Greer reports there is considerable dispersion of balls, but too little power to do much execution. At short ranges none at all.

* With reference to this trial a correspondent writes as follows:

It seems to us very strange that the competitive trial of the Springfield and Peabody-Martini should be had in a corner. Where did the "Peabody-Martini" sample, of which General Benét speaks of, come from? What condition was it in? and what cartridges were used? A trial of the two systems by one or two Ordnance officers, who are bound to sustain the Springfield if possible, is hardly sufficient to convince the Army or anybody else. Lieut. James, R. E., says: "As it stands, the Martini-Henry is the best rifle in Europe," and all Europe agrees with him. General Benét is simply trying to prove his rifle its equal. This cannot be satisfactorily made out by prejudiced Ordnance officers alone, upon their own range, and with only their own implements and men. Let there be an open trial if General Benét wants a fair one, and let other than the Ordnance officers be the judges.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.—The people of Japan are reported to be the favorite topic of conversation with Gen. Grant, and he is quoted as saying:

I witnessed a very fine military review in Japan, and I must say that I have never seen in any country a more thoroughly martial exhibition. The Japanese make good soldiers. Their army is thoroughly drilled and disciplined, is well armed with arms of modern invention and precision and in all respects is equal to those of European nations. The Japanese people are light in weight, but they are very muscular and possess iron constitutions. I was informed that for a single day's march a distance of eighty or eighty-five miles could be accomplished by a Japanese soldier, carrying the accoutrements, which weigh about twenty-five pounds. Besides this, the rations furnished to the Japanese soldier for one week do not exceed in quantity that furnished to the American soldier for one day. You will readily perceive the advantage such an army would have in the marching incident to campaigning. A force of 10,000 of these Japanese troops, armed as they are and disciplined as they are, could march 3,000 miles through China as a hostile or invading force without meeting successful resistance.

Of our own Service he said:

The United States Government is the most powerful on the earth. Our Navy is not equal to the navy of a third class Power, but there is no Power possessed of a navy greater than we can build on very short notice. We have all the resources of power, the wealth, the materials of war, with the necessary mechanical capacity to make them effective. We are the most powerful nation on the earth. We have, say, fifty millions of people that are physically the equal to other people. We have, of course, no standing Army, but (pointing to the dense mass of people below) every man in that crowd under forty years of age can become a good soldier in five minutes. And this would be as true of every other crowd in the country. Our capacity for command is greater than that of other people. There are more Americans who are employers of labor, or in positions where they direct other men, than any other people on the earth. It is this faculty of command which gives discipline. Whoever knows best how to command knows best how to obey. Discipline is not the result of mere docility; it is the intelligent perception of the necessity of obedience."

DURING the French autumn manoeuvres, the General in command of the cavalry, previous to the commencement of operations, declared he would be happy to receive any criticisms from the officers under him. After having himself explained the nature of the operations on their termination, and criticised various movements, he asked if any officer desired to make remarks, but no officer stepped forward.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPT. MUNSON, of the 9th Infantry, and Maj. Hart, of the 5th Cavalry, were reported in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 5. Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, U. S. A., went through for San Francisco, Oct. 5, on return from a leave, accompanied by his wife.

VERY touching is the account of the death of the Russian General Lazareff, as testified by foreign correspondents. He was "lifted out of the carriage and placed on a rug on the sands, and there, on the broad desert, with the convoy gazing sadly on, the warrior closed his eyes and died." The General hoped that the Tekke campaign would be his last. "I mean to give up fighting," he said. "I shall make myself an American general—a man of business in time of peace, but ready at any time to fight for my country when its interests are in danger."

SPEAKING of the appreciation shown in the War Department reports of the work of Col. Wm. H. Roberts on the new code of Army Regulations, the *Washington Capital* says: The truth was and is that the selection of Colonel Roberts for this work was in every sense the very wisest that could have been made. Apart from an inherent aptitude for the military art, and a natural predilection for the science of Army administration, Colonel Roberts enjoyed the exceptional privilege of special training in the first military school of France during the zenith of the second empire. His schooling at St. Cyr, with his subsequent service in a Hussar regiment, and on the staff of one of MacMahon's divisions in Lombardy, formed a curriculum of martial education, during what has been elsewhere described as "the period of the most perfect Army of the most warlike nation at the most splendid epoch of its power"—that is to say, the Imperial army of France between the beginning of the Crimean war and the end of the Italian campaign. It is not possible for such attainments to fail of recognition, even in this country.

THE *Arizona Miner* says: "Gen. Wilcox understands his business quite thoroughly in placing the troops in the department just where they can be utilized and made the most available in case of an emergency. He believes in the old adage 'that in time of peace prepare for war.'" Referring to a rumor that a change of regiments is likely to take him away, it says: "We don't want any change."

THE *Omaha Herald* gives a glowing account of the honors paid to Gen. Grant and family on his recent visit to Omaha. General and Mrs. Crook did the social honors on behalf of the Army, and the reception given at Fort Omaha was a most brilliant affair. Adjectives are, as a rule, superfluous, but in describing the honors paid the General, they are really necessary to give a faint idea of the enthusiasm with which he is, and has been, received wherever he has visited.

GEN. H. G. THOMAS, U. S. Army, has an interesting series of "frontier sketches" in the *Portland Transcript*. The last published of the series—The Great Northwest in 1869-1879—gives a graphic description of the writer's arrival with his regiment in St. Paul in 1869; his journey to St. Cloud, march to Fort Ransom, and establishment of a post two years later on the "Jim" River, and describes the many changes which civilization has wrought since then.

THE *Vancouver Independent* says: "The Yakima people are on their ear because Gen. McDowell told Sheriff Schenckley that every man up there wanted a military post established in front of his door to sell farm produce to." Like many others they are no doubt in favor of "the old flag and an appropriation."

It is expected that a paper on military education will be read at the next meeting of the Military Service Institution by Bvt. Col. Peter S. Michie, U. S. A., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy. There is no man in the Army more competent to treat this subject, and Prof. Michie's views will be looked for with great interest.

GEN. GRANT, in a conversation reported by a newspaper correspondent, said of Galena, where he proposes to locate: "It is a good place to live now, as on my income I can live there much cheaper than in a large city, and live better than the most of my neighbors then. My income is not large enough for me to live as I would like, and I will have to find something to do after a while. I have two farms near St. Louis, and some real estate in Chicago, which if I could sell I would feel better off. My land in Chicago is thirty-one acres, just outside the western limits of Chicago. Eleven years ago I was offered \$1,500 an acre for it, and now, after paying taxes on it all that time, I couldn't get \$250 an acre for it. But I did better in some other investments, or I could never have travelled abroad as long as I have. I had stock in the Adams Express Company, which went up; and I bought right after the fire in Virginia City, Nev., Union and C. and C. stock, when it had gone down from \$700 a share to \$130, and made \$50,000 or \$60,000 there."

THE Cyreanic gold coin, which is likely to be taken by the British Museum, was brought to Lieut.-Commander H. H. Goringe, United States Navy, by the Arab who found it, and who said he could not pass it. The Commander handed him a piece of 20 francs for it, and the man expressed his astonishment and gratitude by many protestations of thanks and by kissing his hand. The intrinsic value of this stater is about \$5; but, for its extreme rarity and fine condition, it is expected to bring \$1,000.

THE "Army and Navy Club" of New York City is to have a rival in Washington. On November 10 this rival was organized, 1st Lieut. J. P. Story, 4th Artillery, being appointed president, Lieut. A. M. Thackara, U. S. Navy, secretary, and Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., treasurer. An executive committee was also appointed. We wish the new club all success.

THE death of Rear-Admiral William Reynolds was not a surprise to his friends, as he has been in feeble health for some time past. The funeral in Washington took place Nov. 7. His pall-bearers were General Sherman, Admirals Porter, Worden, and Rowan, Surgeon-General Palmer, General Hunter, and Commodore Temple, and his remains were taken to Lancaster, Pa., Friday evening, and were taken by Lodge No. 43, A. Y. M., to their temple, where they remained until Saturday, when they were buried with full Masonic honors in Lancaster Cemetery, where his father, John Reynolds, and his brother, Gen. John F. Reynolds, who fell at Gettysburg, are buried. The flags on the public buildings and newspaper offices were at half-mast and draped in mourning.

CAPT. HENRY HAMLIN, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, recently in command of the revenue cutter *Grant*, died at Albany Nov. 8.

Two Imperial decrees have been published at St. Petersburg conferring upon Gen. Todleben the title of Count, and upon Admiral Nowikoff the Order of St. Andrew, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bombardment of Sebastopol.

Of the nineteen generals now commanding army corps in France, the oldest, according to *L'Année Militaire*, is Gen. Courtot de Cissey, who was born on 23d December, 1810, and is therefore in his seventieth year. The youngest is the Marquis de Galiffet, who was born on the 23d January, 1830, and has therefore entered his fiftieth year. Of the remaining seventeen, three are sixty-three, two sixty-two, two sixty-one, one sixty, four fifty-nine, one fifty-eight, two fifty-six, one fifty-five, and one fifty-one years of age. General Saussier, Chanzy's successor in Algeria, who is included in the above number, was born on the 16th January, 1829, and accordingly is in his sixty-second year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the Pennsylvania Commandery, M. O. L. U. S., had their semi-annual meeting at the Union League in Philadelphia, Oct. 5. There was an unusually large attendance of the companions of the order. Considerable business was transacted besides acting upon the nominations and admissions of new members. The financial condition of the order was reported upon favorably, and the utmost good feeling was manifested throughout.

A PORTLAND, Me., paper reports that Mr. Thos. Ball has received a commission to erect a statue of the late Rear-Admiral Alden over his grave at Portland Cemetery. \$5,000 was left by the Admiral for a fitting memorial to properly mark his last resting place, and this is to be expended on a statue representing him in full uniform.

A CABLE despatch from Berlin announces the death of General Podbielski, Quartermaster-General during the Franco-German war. On the 31st of December, 1872, he was made inspector general of artillery, and on the 2d of September, 1873, general of cavalry.

THE spot where Gen. Hooker will be buried is on an eminence commanding a fine view of the adjoining country. Near it is the grave of the late Salmon P. Chase. The eminence on which the General's body will rest is one of the original mounds which dot the cemetery, and is supposed to be the work of the ancient mound-builders. The pall-bearers at the funeral in Cincinnati were Gen. J. D. Cox, Gen. M. T. Force, Gen. A. Hickenloper, Gen. Durbin Ward, Gen. Fred. W. Moore, Gen. W. H. Baldwin, Gen. J. H. Bates, Col. L. N. Anderson, Gen. Thos. L. Terry, Gen. H. B. Banning, Col. R. M. Moore, Col. John Kennett, Col. A. E. Jones, Col. L. H. Band, Major J. A. Remley, and Major A. T. Goshorn. Gen. Hooker had just completed and delivered to his publishers a book about the battle of Chancellorsville. Gen. Hooker is said to have left a handsome fortune, which will probably go to his sisters—Mrs. Brainard and Mrs. Wood, of Watertown, N. Y. Among his effects is a large picture of the battle of Lookout Mountain, for which he paid \$25,000.

THE ARREARS of Pension bill as passed contained a clause providing that no claim agent or attorney should be entitled to any fee whatever, for services in connection with the applications for arrears of pensions. Accordingly circulars have been sent to claimants throughout the country by certain persons in Washington, with the purpose of duping the ignorant by pretensions of influence, or with pleas for requital of alleged services. Superintendent Bentley warns pensioners to pay no attention to such circulars.

FRANCIS MURRAY, an intoxicated Government teamster, was killed by the Sheriff at Rawlins, Nov. 9, after he had fatally wounded Chas. Chapman, and fired several shots at citizens and soldiers.

CAPT. WILLIAM ARTHUR, R. N., has been appointed to succeed Admiral Gore Jones as British naval attaché at Washington. He entered the navy in 1845, served as midshipman during the Maori war, 1845-47; in the Kaffir war, 1851-52; in the Crimea; at the taking of Canton in 1857, and at the capture of the Taku forts in Tien-Tsin; was promoted to the rank of commander and received the thanks of the Admiralty for services as acting commander of the *Nimrod* in the capture and destruction of a piratical fleet of six vessels, mounting forty European guns, in December, 1860, in which severe engagement he was wounded.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. H. GORRINGE, U. S. N., telegraphed to the N. Y. *World* from Alexandria, Nov. 9: "Two thousand cubic yards around the Obelisk have already been excavated for the removal of the monument, and the sheathing of the monolith has been begun. The masonry for the foundation of the iron towers to be used in the removal is well advanced, and the iron towers themselves having been transhipped at Liverpool for this port are expected to arrive here to-morrow. The opposition to the removal has quite subsided."

CHIEF OURAY'S house is furnished with Brussels carpet,

window curtains, stoves, good beds, glass windows, spittoons, rocking-chairs, camp-stools, mirrors, and an elegantly carved bureau.

COL. SHAFER, of the 1st Infantry, is on an inspecting tour among the companies of his regiment at Forts Hale and Meade. A new house for the commanding officer, Colonel Lugenbeel, is being erected at Fort Hale.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the late Gen. Hood and his family are being sold to swell the fund which is being raised throughout the country for the maintenance and proper education of the orphans.

THE marriage of Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Black, U. S. N., to Miss Bettie Merryman, daughter of Hon. John Merryman, of Hayfields, Baltimore county, Md., which took place Nov. 6, at the residence of her father, was private, owing to death in the family of the groom.

CAPT. READ, of the 11th Infantry, and Dr. L. S. Tesson left Helena, M. T., Oct. 30, for Fort Custer.

In a letter to the N. Y. *Herald*, "G. K. Warren, Chief Engineer Army of Potomac at Gettysburg," Major Engineer Corps, and Brevet Major General U. S. A., says: "I was on Little Round Top on the afternoon of July 2 (1863), before the enemy's line advanced upon the salient part of the Third Army Corps line in the peach orchard, and discovered the enemy's preparations to outflank the position of the Third Corps. I at once informed General Meade of the danger and asked to have a division of troops sent there, and General Meade directed the Fifth Army Corps to that place. The advance (O'Rourke's 140th New York Volunteers of Weed's Brigade and Hazlett's Battery) reached the top of the hill, where I was (with a few men of the Signal Corps) just in time to prevent the enemy from seizing it, and about the same time Vincent's Brigade met the enemy's advance just to our left of Little Round Top. A very severe struggle immediately followed, and we held the position."

THE St. Louis *Republican* reports Ward Laman, the biographer of Lincoln, as saying, that in Dec., 1861, Lincoln was talking with Secretary Chase about the action of our Government in the Trent affair. The President was asking if the Secretary had heard of any opinions as to the Government's course by prominent Democrats, when Mr. Chase said he understood Mr. Stanton, who was then in Washington, shared the opinion of the President and upheld the Government's course. The President then asked Mr. Chase if he had ever heard how Mr. Stanton had abused him (the President) in the McCormick case at Cincinnati. Mr. Chase replied that he had not, and the President told how Mr. Stanton being retained on the same side as Mr. Lincoln, declined to consult with him, saying he would have nothing to do with the "long-legged and long-armed ape." "But," said the President, as he concluded the story, "tell Mr. Stanton I would like to see him." Within a few evenings Mr. Stanton called at the White House, and the sequel was his appointment as Secretary of War. This story would seem to relieve Mr. Stanton, in a measure, from the charge of double dealing, based upon the publication, in the *North American Review*, of private letters in which he abused Lincoln and his new administration.

MAJOR GENERAL McDOWELL has been the recipient of much attention during his flying visit to the East from the Pacific Slope. Assistant Postmaster General Tyner gave him a complimentary dinner at the Ebbitt House recently. The General is to remain East until after the unveiling of the Thomas Equestrian Statue.

THE following officers registered at the War Department for the week ending Nov. 12, 1879: Captain B. B. Keeler, 18th Infantry; Lieut. A. Capron, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Col. A. P. Howe, 2d Artillery; Major J. M. Wilson, Engineers; Lieut. Col. S. B. Holabird, Q. M. Department; Lieut. F. W. Thibaut, 6th Infantry. The arrivals at the Ebbitt House were as follows: *Army*—Dr. J. R. Gibson, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery; Major H. R. Jones, retired; Lieut. F. K. Ward, 1st Cavalry. *Navy*—Commander Henry Erben, Lieut. C. F. Norton, Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, Lieut. J. W. Carlin, Master C. H. Lyeth.

THE name of General Silas Casey, U. S. A., should have been included in the list of pall-bearers at the funeral of General Hooker in New York.

LIEUT. A. G. VERPLANCK, 3d Artillery, who was recently tried by a General Court-martial at Fort Wadsworth, deserted that post on Nov. 3, and nothing has been heard from him since that date. The sentinel who had been placed over him since the trial was removed on the morning of the 3d. Mr. Verplanck was seen on Broadway, New York, Nov. 12th.

ALEXANDER J. CENTER, formerly of the U. S. Army, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 2. He graduated from West Point July 1, 1827, and was assigned to the 5th U. S. Infantry, in which regiment he served (at Jefferson Blks, Mo.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Forts Howard and Winnebago, Wisconsin, and in the Black Hawk War) until he resigned on the 31st of December, 1836. Since then he has been actively engaged as a civil engineer, being a leading spirit in the construction of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. He died full of years and honors.

THE cable announces the death, at Damascus, of Abd-el-Kader, the famous Arab sheikh, whose life history presents to a great extent the history of the French conquests in Algeria. He was born about 1807.

THE Washington correspondent of the *World* gives us the following items: Two sergeants, to be promoted to Lieutenants from Signal Corps, will be named this week; Mr. Brooks, of Oregon, has been appointed Lieutenant, U. S. Army, on Gen. Grant's recommendation; Lieutenant J. A. H. Nickels, U. S. N., was married Wednesday, November 12, at Richmond, Va., to Miss Burr, of Portsmouth, Va.; Lieutenant S.

F. Clarkson, U. S. N., is shortly to be married to Miss Whiting, daughter of Commodore Whiting. The Fitz-John Porter matter will undoubtedly be brought to the notice of the Senate by the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senator Randolph, and a recommendation be made urging that the report of the Schofield board be adopted and that General Porter be restored to his place in the Army. The President ordered the board of officers to report the facts in the case, that he might be fully informed, and then listened to the enemies of the General in so far that in forwarding the report to Congress he avoided making any recommendation. Conversations with nearly every officer of rank who has visited this city since the report was made show that General Porter's restoration would find universal favor. Even those who were lukewarm said: "It is enough for me that Generals Schofield, Terry, and Getty made the report." Brevet Brigadier-General Henry C. Bankhead, Major of the 4th Cavalry, will be placed on the retired list next week. Captain Eugene B. Beaumont, of the same regiment, will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

FIRST LIEUT. JAMES PARKER, 4th Cavalry, U. S. A., was married in Grace Church, Newark, N. J., Nov. 12, to Miss Charlotte M. Condit. Bishop Doane, of Albany; the Rev. Horace Bishop, of East Orange, and the Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Grace Church, performed the ceremony. A reception at the house of Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick followed the church service.

THE Yankton, D. T., *Dakotian*, reports Nov. 8, that Lieut. W. Hoffman, of the 11th Infantry, stationed at Fort Bennett, was in that city over Sunday, Nov. 2, on his way to the East. Captain and Brevet Major E. B. Grimes, A. A. Q. M., started for St. Louis and other eastern points on Monday, Nov. 3, intending to be absent several weeks. Capt. W. E. Dougherty, and Lieut. Herbert G. Squiers, of the 1st Infantry, were in Yankton on business connected with the District Court.

At the sale in Boston recently of the collection of autograph letters and manuscripts, historical and miscellaneous, belonging to the late Major Brantz Mayor, U. S. A., the competition was lively and the prices were high.

THE Prison Board, consisting of Major-General McDowell, Col. W. H. French and Major Barr, Judge-Advocate, is now in session in Washington.

MRS. GENERAL AUGUR is at present with her friends, General and Mrs. Emory.

THE many friends of Capt. and Mrs. Payne will be glad to hear that Mrs. Payne has much improved in health. At the time of the captain's experience with the Utes Mrs. Payne was under medical treatment in Washington. The anxiety she endured was a serious drawback to her recovery, but she is in a fair way now to be entirely restored.

COL. J. D. DEVIN, retired—and who by the way should have been included in the list of Mexican Veterans—is, with his family, at 1,234 13th street, Washington. Col. Devin served as an enlisted man during the Mexican war in the 9th Infantry.

CAPT. THOMAS L. BRENT (retired) has returned from New York, where he went by the advice of the famous oculist Dr. Marmion to be treated by Dr. Knapp, who report upon his case most encouragingly. Mr. and Mrs. Welch, from Buffalo, are now in Washington. Mrs. Welch is the sister of Mrs. Brent. They are guests of General and Mrs. Palmer at 1,210 U street.

THE marriage of Master Edward F. Qualtrough, U. S. N., to Miss Leila Ray, the daughter of Mr. A. Ross Ray, Washington, occurred at St. John's Church, in that city, on Thursday last, Oct. 6. Among those present were Mrs. Hayes, accompanied by Gen. Sherman, U. S. A.; Admiral and Mrs. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Logan, Gen. and Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Admiral Powell, Captain and Mrs. Oscar Badger, Miss Badger and Lieut. Elliott, U. S. M. C.; Colonel and Mrs. Andenried, Miss Rachael Sherman, Gen. Michler, U. S. A.; Commodore Temple, U. S. N.; Lieut. Greene, U. S. A.; Mrs. Gen. Foster; Gen. Emory, U. S. A.; Paymaster Rogers, U. S. N.; Lieut. Remy, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Bainbridge Hoff; Dr. Norris, U. S. A. Nearly all the Army and Navy officers present were in full uniform. It is long since there has been such a display of uniforms. The day had been very rainy and disagreeable, but the stars shone out brightly as the bridal party left the church. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. A. Ross Ray immediately after the ceremony. The best man on the occasion was Mr. Busbee, and the other groomsmen were Lieuts. Bolles and Marix and Masters Augur, Reamey, Stanton and Bartlett, all in uniform. The bridesmaids were Misses Anna Barnes, Hallie Patterson, Lena Porter, Mamie Ray, Carrie Paulding, Carrie Dodge, Sallie Emory and Miss Ellicott from Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Qualtrough left for the New York train at 9:30, amid a shower of bouquets and slippers, and a hearty cheer was given them as the carriage drove from the door.

GREAT SORROW is expressed in Army circles at the news received from Dr. Chas. C. Keeney, who has been so long on duty in San Francisco. Some ten days since the doctor was stricken with paralysis while he was dressing. At first it was only partial, but in a short time there was another hemorrhage when the paralysis of the left side became complete. It is now doubtful whether the doctor will ever be able to perform duty again. He had already had one very slight attack, but the present one was entirely unexpected.

GEN. BRECK is already preparing the new Army Register, due in Jan., 1880. The several promotions, etc., since the publication of the last one makes a new one very desirable. Let us keep up with the times.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago, Nov. 12th, was the occasion of a monster demonstration in honor of General Grant, in which the society took a conspicuous part, acting as a guard of honor and following the ex-President after he left the line of the procession. Conspicuous in the line of march were Generals Sherman and Sheridan; members of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Whipple, and the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. White, and the Mexican Veterans from Fort Wayne, Col. Swain commanding. The bands from Jefferson Barracks and Columbus Barracks also took part. Of the Illinois National Guard there were Gen. Stockton and staff; Gen. Torrence and staff; 1st Regiment Cavalry, Major Weller; 2d Regiment Infantry, Col. Quirk; 6th Regiment Infantry, Col. Thompson; 16th Battalion, Infantry, Major Scott; Battery D, Major Tobey; battalion of miscellaneous companies, Major De Young; 1st Regiment Infantry, Col. Knox.

General Grant was received with a Major-General's salute on his arrival at Chicago, and the usual address of welcome, to which he briefly responded. A feature of the occasion was the receipt of congratulatory despatches from prominent Southerners. Alex. H. Stevens telegraphed that were he present he should certainly pay his respects to Gen. Grant "in person, and evince my kind regards by tendering him, with thousands of others, irrespective of party, a hearty congratulation on his safe return from his extensive travels, and for the high honors he received wherever he went on his tour around the world. His generous, magnanimous, and patriotic sentiments expressed to the ex-Confederates at San Francisco met a warm response from the breasts of millions in this country, without regard to sections or those political differences of opinion which led to the late lamentable conflict in arms. That no such differences may ever arise again should be the earnest desire of every patriot."

Gen. Longstreet seized upon the occasion to express the opinion that "we have many excellent men who most naturally and properly aspire to the highest office of the people, but it seems deeply set in their hearts to ennoble the nation by again honoring Grant."

Robert Toombs telegraphed: "I decline to answer except to say, present my personal congratulations to Gen. Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won. I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union." Wade Hampton declined to respond.

In the evening the society gave a reception to General Grant. Governor Cullum and Major Harrison delivered addresses of welcome, to which General Sherman briefly responded, stating the origin and the objects of the society. Gen. W. T. Gresham followed with the annual address. Enlarging upon the magnanimous treatment of the South, he expressed the regret that "the late warring sections, instead of being united in sympathy and feeling, as they are in interest, occupy toward each other, even at this late date, the attitude of nations between which there is an armed truce." The Confederate soldiers should, he thought, "have been impelled by a sense of honor and duty to openly repudiate the mischievous utterances of their late leader."

The address concluded with a complimentary allusion to General Grant, which led to so loud a call for him that though General Sherman had announced the close of the meeting the ex-President yielded and made one of the longest speeches on record in his history. He referred to his travels and the fact that the courtesies he received were intended as a recognition of our national greatness, on which greatness he congratulated his hearers, expressing his own sense of pride that he was the citizen of such a country. Concluding he said: "We feel and maintain that those who fought, and fought bravely, on the opposite side from us have equal claim with ourselves in all the blessings of our great and common country. We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land and select where they please to settle, become citizens and enjoy their political and religious convictions free from molestation or ostracism, either on account of them or connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves, and would rejoice to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our great resources, in the acquisition of all that should be desirable in this life, and in patriotism, and in love of country." (Applause.)

The report of the business meeting of the society we shall give another week, it being in session as we go to press.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.—At the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Thomas statue in Washington, on Nov. 19, among the attractive features will be the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by a chorus of over 100 voices, by the Marine Band and drum corps, supported with artillery, the latter to be fired by Battery "M" of the 2d Artillery, from Fort McHenry. The exact time of the movement will be marked by the boom of the guns, and this portion of the programme will be carried out under the direction of Captain A. C. M. Pennington, of the 2d Artillery, with a battery of eight pieces. Immediately following the unveiling ceremony will be sung the grand hymnus composed for the occasion and respectfully dedicated to the Army of the Cumberland. The words are by Mr. Herbert A. Preston, of Washington, who served under General Thomas, and the music is by Mr. J. Max Mueller, who wrote the air for Whittier's "Hymn of Peace." Mr. Mueller is the new conductor of the Washington Sengerbund, and was an officer in the Army of the Potomac. Under his direction the hymnus will be rendered, with the full Marine band and drum corps, artillery and musketry accompanying. The musical feature at the reunion meeting in the great tent on the night of the 20th will consist of songs familiar to soldiers, and in the chorus of which the assemblage will join. Gen. Anson G. McCook, M. C., from New York, will deliver the oration at the reunion services. President Hayes will accept the statue for the United States. Cordial invitations have been soon broadcast, and a large gathering is expected. Under directions from General Sherman, Major-General Hancock has ordered the band, Light Battery "A," and Batteries "D" and "M," 2d U. S. Artillery, from Fort McHenry, Md., and Light Battery "C," 3d U. S. Artillery, (Thomas' old battery,) from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to concentrate at Washington Arsenal, to participate, with Batteries "B" and "H," 2d Artillery, now there, in the ceremonies.

The German Admiralty has agreed to extend to the end of the year the contract time for raising the German ironclad *Grosser Kurfurst*, which was sunk by collision with the *König Wilhelm* off Sandwich on the 31st of May, 1878. The leak being completely stopped the contractors will attempt to raise her by the middle of November.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOOE, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taubt, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Remy, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Surgeon-General (with relative rank of Commodore) Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore) George F. Cutter, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.—Engineer-in-Chief (with relative rank of Commodore) William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Chief Naval Constructor (with relative rank of Commodore) John W. Easby, *chief.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—Captain William B. Remy, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE.—Captain Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY.—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC.—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Commodore Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.

Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.

Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* *Iron-clads*: a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clad *Ajaz*, Comdr. H. B. Seelye; *Albatross*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Mar Island.

ALABAMA* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. At Payton, Peru, Oct. 6.

ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. En route to Asiatic squadron.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates.

Arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 21, and was to leave on the 23d for Boston, taking the southern route.

ANHUELO (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Captain Henry Wilson.

Did not get to sea until Nov. 10.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Commander Oscar F. Stanton. Norfolk.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.

Sailed Oct. 16 for Naples.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

HARTFORD (f. s. s. a.), Capt. Jas. A. Greer.

We published some time ago the proceedings of the naval Court-martial convened on the *Hartford* in May last, when off Montevideo. The proceedings have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Connecticut State Prison has been designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence in each case as relates to their confinement.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTERPID (s. s.), Lieut. F. H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

A letter from the *Jamestown* to the *Vallejo Chronicle*, Oct. 30, says: "There will be plenty of work for the *Jamestown's* officers and men this winter, should the miners and Chieftain Indians disagree, and the probabilities are that they will. Our boys are in good health, and on the alert for something to destroy the monotony of ship life."

KEARSARGE (n. s. a.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens.

At Norfolk, ordered to Charleston, Savannah, and Port Royal. Dropped down from Navy-yard, Norfolk, on Nov. 8, to the naval anchorage.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apia, Samonian Islands.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce.

At Norfolk, ordered to be prepared for service on Pacific Station.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Apprentice Ship, Foot of West 23d street, New York.

Will spend the winter at New London, but will not leave until the close of the inquiry into the collision with the *Abby Pitman*.

MONOACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIPSIC, Comdr. C. H. Schoonmaker. In dock at Norfolk.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Shanghai.

PASSAIO*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. a.), Comdr. Edw. Terry. Coquimbo, Oct. 2.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

Sailed from Hampton Roads on Nov. 3 for Washington, D. C.

POWHATAN (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. David B. Harmony. Left Norfolk on Nov. 11 for New York.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Sailed for Leghorn Oct. 20.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Ordered to San Francisco.

RICHHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Yokohama, Sept. 2.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Hampton Roads.

SHENANDOAH, Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. En route to Rio.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Comdr. Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Washington.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell. En route to Bombay.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Capt. John Lee Davis. Ordered to Gibraltar.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. West Coast of Mexico.

VANDALLA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. En route to Vera Cruz.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson. At Villefranche, undergoing repairs to her boilers.

As before announced, the *Wyoming* left Constantinople Saturday afternoon, Aug. 9, with the Hon. Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey, on board as passenger, for a cruise in the Black Sea. Of this cruise a correspondent sends this account:

The sail through the Bosphorus was very interesting, the magnificent palaces of the Sultan, the handsome residences of the foreign ministers and wealthy merchants, and the solid building belonging to Robert College, from the highest tower of which floated the stars and stripes, and on the balconies, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies wishing us "bon voyage," all tended to make it a scene long to be remembered. It was after dark when we entered the Black Sea, and the ship headed for its first port, Ereki, where we arrived Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. After the usual official visits had been made, we took our departure the next morning for Cape Sinope, which was reached Tuesday, the 12th; then on to Samsoun and Trebizond in turn. At the latter port was found the only signs of any business, it being the port of entry for the interior of Asia Minor and Persia.

Continuing our cruise we arrived at Batoum, the first Russian port, Sunday, the 16th. This place formerly belonged to Turkey, but after the late war it was ceded to Russia, and although the Russians have been in possession but a few months, preparations have already been begun for making it one of the most important ports in the Black Sea, and giving them the shortest route to Persia. It has the finest and only well-protected harbor on the southern coast. Leaving there the same afternoon we passed Poti that evening, and arrived at Souloum Kalih the next morning, then on to Novorossiok, Theodosia, and Yalta, remaining only a few hours at each place. The latter port is one of the Emperor's summer watering places, and during our stay we were handsomely entertained by Baron Wrangel, formerly attached to the Russian Legation at Washington.

Leaving Yalta on the 21st we headed for Sebastopol, arriving there the same evening, and the next morning, every one that could conveniently leave the ship, went on shore to visit the numerous places of interest that connect this place with the Crimean war. Many squares of what were once fine buildings, still lie in ruins, showing the effects of the fearful bombardment it received from the allied forces. A small museum contains trophies of the war and portraits of many of the principal participants. As time would not permit us to visit all the battle-fields in the vicinity, we rode to the "Heights of the Malakoff" which commands the city, and where one of the most desperate struggles of the war took place, and from this point we saw Alala, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

We left Sebastopol Friday night, the 22d, arriving at Odessa early Sunday morning. Shortly after our arrival, the Acting Vice Consul visited the ship, bringing our mail and a telegram for Mr. Maynard, which made it necessary for him to proceed as soon as possible to Constantinople, and there being no steamer until Tuesday, we had to leave the same evening at 11 o'clock. During the day the usual official visits were made, and in the evening the officers were entertained at a dinner given by the Consul. We left Odessa with many regrets, for our coming had been anticipated by the Russians, and preparations had been made to give us a cordial reception. Odessa reminded us more of an American city than any we have visited, by its wide and finely paved avenues, handsome buildings, warehouses, etc. It being the first time an American man-of-war had ever been in the Black Sea, our visit created a good deal of interest, and many were the questions asked as to what we were there for. At Batoum, Sebastopol, and Odessa, many inquiries were made about American goods, especially for brown and bleached cotton ones, and it was ascertained that American goods were sent there with an English mark on them. By an understanding with some manufacture in the United States they sold their goods to an English firm with the express condition that no mark should be put on them, and on their arrival in England they were stamped with name and mark of some English firm. At all the ports visited in the Black Sea, the ship was thrown open to visitors, and in many places there was hardly standing room on our decks. After coaling ship at Constantinople we proceeded to visit the different ports according to our orders, and from July 1 to Oct. 4, the day we arrived at Villefranche, we visited 24 ports.

VERITAS,

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Medical Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy has been dissolved.

The Jersey City, N. J., *Evening Journal* strongly advocates a school ship for that State similar to those already established by law in other States.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS THOMAS E. WEBB and Philip Hichborn, and Commander Silas Casey, have been appointed to survey the steamer *Essex*, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Penn.

It is estimated that in England there is at least twenty million dollars invested in private yachts, whose tonnage exceeds five tons each, and that these give employment to not less than five thousand sailors.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS A. ROE was appointed on Nov. 7 senior member, and Captain Oscar C. Badger and W. S. Schley members of a board to meet at the Navy Department on Nov. 12, for the revision of the Allowance Tables.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. L. GIBSON, and Medical Inspector B. F. Gibbs, have been appointed, on the part of the Navy, to be present at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, which meets at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 19.

It is expected that the vacant paymasterships in the Navy will be mainly filled by western young men. Secretary Thompson is said to have so stated.

The funeral of the late Paymaster F. C. Alley, U. S. N., took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 28, from the parlors of the Bernard House, Vallejo, Cal. Rev. Mr. Corcoran, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at San Francisco, officiated.

In answer to a statement which recently appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, a letter from Nice, Oct. 13, states that the *Wyoming* did not land her guns before going into the Black Sea, and that so far from having whiled away the time at Nice, the *Trenton*, from Feb. 5, 1879, to Oct. 4, 1879, eight months, visited 21 ports; the *Enterprise*, 20; *Alliance*, 28; *Quinnebaug*, 17, and *Wyoming*, 35.

The *Panama Herald* of Oct. 28 states that a beautiful torpedo boat of seventy feet in length, which arrived on steamer *Ailsa*, from the United States, and was floated to the wharf of the Pacific Steamship Company to have her machinery finished before starting for Callao, was seized by the Colombian authorities at the instigation of Chilean officials. The Peruvian Consul General entered a protest.

The *Key of the Gulf*, Key West, says: "During the late storm, a small vessel was seen near the northwest bar, evidently in distress. All of our vessels at the time were anchored in the light for protection. The high head winds rendered it almost impossible for sail vessels to reach the little craft in time to save her. Assistant Paymaster Galt, of the naval station, having a small tender under his control, ordered up steam and proceeded in person to the vessel. He found her to be the schooner *Express*, with loss of sails, anchor, etc., and rudder carried away. A hawser was made fast to her, and she was towed into port amid the cheers of the multitude witnessing the noble achievement."

ADMIRAL MIGUEL GRAU, the commander of the Peruvian iron-clad *Huascar*, served in the Peruvian navy since boyhood, commencing as a cadet. He had also held a seat in the House of Deputies, as a representative from his native borough, and, though never considered as a man of words, his opinion always commanded respect and enlisted followers. In social life he was genial and entertaining, though somewhat severe as regarded discipline in the service. He was affable and easily approached when not on duty. Admiral Grau was the idol of Peru at the time of his death. Admiral Grau's wife died upon news of her husband's death reaching her. This lady was married to Admiral Grau about fifteen years ago; she belonged to one of the foremost families of Lima. They have left several children.

In the case of Alvin P. Reed, the Supreme Court holds that none of the prisoner's points are well taken; that the naval Court-martial had jurisdiction over the person and case; that the exercise of its discretion, within authorized limits, cannot be assigned for error and made the subject of review even by an appellate court; and, finally, that a writ of habeas cannot be made to perform the functions of a writ of error. The petition is therefore denied. The petitioner brings his case here upon a writ of habeas corpus, alleging, first, that a naval Court-martial could have no jurisdiction over a paymaster's clerk; second, that the first sentence, which was sent back by the admiral, exhausted the power of the court, and that the second and more severe sentence was therefore a nullity; and, third, that the court could revise its former decision only on the ground of a mistake, and that there was no mistake, and consequently no power of revision.

The *Baltimore Sun* of Nov. 10, says: "It seems the staff corps of the Navy is very much exercised over the recent appointment of Dr. Philip S. Wales as surgeon-general in the Navy, and it is understood that very powerful influence will be brought to bear to defeat his confirmation before the Senate. The objection of his own corps is understood not to be based on any personal grounds, but to be due to the fact that Dr. Wales is a junior officer in the second grade of the corps, and has been appointed over the head of fifteen officers of higher rank. It is said to be the first time since the creation of the office that the appointment has not been conferred upon the senior medical director on the active list, while Dr. Wales is No. 17 on the active list, and is only a medical inspector. When the present Secretary of the Navy was first called on to fill this office he requested the views of the different medical officers of the corps as to how the appointment should be made, and there was an almost unanimous response in favor of observing the seniority rule, and on that occasion the Secretary followed the rule. A brief has been prepared, to be laid before the Senate, which contends that the appointment is contrary to law and wrong in principle. It contains the statutes bearing upon the case, quotes an order of Secretary Thompson of August 1, 1877, to the effect that 'the law contemplates, and reason and propriety demand the assignment of the senior grades of the service to the higher and more important positions,' and also quotes reports on the same subject made by the Senate committee on naval affairs. One of the reports uses the following language: 'It would seem that favoritism must prompt the passing over of all the officers of the higher grades to select a junior, and such dealing would be apt to cause heartburnings destructive to the harmony of the corps, if it did not bring immaturity and inexperience to high official position.' It is claimed amongst the medical corps that the appointment of Dr. Wales is due to favoritism, and hence the 'heartburnings' which the Senate committee anticipated are just now very rife. The bitter feeling which prevails has been much intensified by the impression which has gotten out that officers who take any part against the Secretary's action will be punished by detail to undesirable stations. For instance, it is charged that Dr. Francis M. Gunnell, who has been ordered to Japan by the San Francisco steamer of Nov. 16, has been sent off because of his opposition to Dr. Wales's appointment. It is said that other officers have received intimations that it will not be well for them to be too active

in the matter." The correspondent of the *New York World* says on the contrary: "The rumors recently started affecting unfavorably the confirmation of Surgeon-General Wales, U. S. Navy, are not well founded. Indeed, the medical corps of the Navy strongly favors the appointment, and in a few days developments may be expected corroborative of their approval."

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1879.

General Order No. 247.

The following act of Congress, approved March 16, 1878, is published for the information of the naval service:

AN ACT to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States and Territorial Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes, offences, and misdemeanors, in the United States courts, Territorial courts, and Courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, in any State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, the person so charged shall, at his own request but not otherwise, be a competent witness. And his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1879.

General Order.

The Secretary of the Navy is again required to announce to the Service the death of a distinguished officer of the Navy, Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, who died at his residence in Washington City, at 7:35 a. m., on the 5th instant, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and after a meritorious service of nearly forty-eight years.

Rear-Admiral Reynolds entered the Navy as a midshipman on the 17th of November, 1831, and, passing through the intermediate grades, was promoted December 12, 1873, to the rank held by him at the time of his death. He filled the position of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting from July, 1870, to January, 1875, and, in the administration of the duties committed to him, did much to improve the personnel and efficiency of the enlisted men of the Navy. On the 22d of April, 1875, he was appointed to command the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, from which duty he was detached August 12, 1877. Having reached the age of sixty-two years on the 10th of December, 1877, he was, in accordance with law, honorably retired.

On various occasions, while Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, he held, by appointment of the President, during the temporary absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the position of Acting Secretary of the Navy, and in the discharge of the duties thereof, as well as of all others devolving on him during a long career in the Service, he exhibited zeal, intelligence, and ability, for all of which he was conspicuous.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered, that, on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the Navy-yards and stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the Navy-yards and stations, flagships and vessels acting singly.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11, 1879.

General Order.

The Secretary of the Navy announces with regret, to the Navy and the Marine Corps, the death of Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kilty, on the 10th instant, at Baltimore, Md., in the seventy-second year of his age.

Rear-Admiral Kilty entered the Navy as a midshipman July 4, 1821, and was zealous and prompt in the performance of every duty to which he was assigned, until he was removed from the active list, in pursuance of law, and honorably retired as a commodore Nov. 25, 1868.

He was conspicuous for activity and bravery on the western rivers, in the late Civil war, and had command of the naval expedition which captured Fort Charles, on the White River, Arkansas, April 17, 1862. It was in the midst of this engagement, and while occupying the leading place in the column of attack, that through a disastrous accident to his vessel, the *Mound City*, he was seriously maimed—losing his left arm—and barely escaped death, a fate that befel almost all the officers and crew of the *Mound City*.

He was generous, loyal, and brave, and in recognition of his highly meritorious services was promoted July 1, 1870, from a commodore to a rear-admiral on the retired list.

In respect to his memory it is hereby ordered, that on the day after the receipt hereof, the flags of the Navy-yards and stations, and vessels in commission, be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns be fired at noon from the Navy-yards and stations, flagships and vessels acting singly.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon James E. Gardner, to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.

NOVEMBER 10.—Lieutenant Thomas C. Terrell, to the training ship Constitution, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

NOVEMBER 11.—Carpenter Joseph L. Tatcher, to the training ship Constitution on the 22d November.

Gunner Geo. P. Cushman, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 19th November.

Assistant Paymaster Reah Frazer, to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 13.—Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson, to the Palos, Asiatic Station.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, as assistant to the Paymaster at Washington Navy-yard.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark, as assistant to the Paymaster of the receiving ship Wabash.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Lieutenant Samuel P. Clarkson, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Hoffman, from the Keersarge, and granted two months leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George C. Lippincott, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Gunner George P. Cushman has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 28th September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Eldridge D. Hall, from the Constitution, and placed on sick leave.

NOVEMBER 13.—Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, from charge of stores at Honolulu, and ordered home. Assistant Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield, from the Palos, and ordered home.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon B. S. Mackie, for ten days from November 20. To Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, until December 1.

WARRANTED.

Patrik Haley to be a boatswain in the Navy from October 18, 1877.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

The orders of Ensign Austin M. Knight to examination.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 12, 1879:

William Carroll, marine, September 23, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Frederick C. Alley, passed assistant paymaster, October 23, U. S. S. Independence, Vallejo, Cal.

Wm. Reynolds, rear-admiral (retired list), November 5, at Washington City.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant George C. Reid, from the command of the Marine Guard of the Marion, and placed on waiting orders.

First Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the Marion.

REVOKED.

The orders of Second Lieutenant Henry C. Fisher to the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

PORT SILL, IND. T., November 6.

To General Sherman:

Deputy United States Marshal Johnson arrested in this vicinity about 10 citizens for receiving stolen United States property. Johnson started to Dallas with the prisoners. He was overtaken by the Sheriff of this county with a posse. Johnson and the prisoners were brought before the local civil authorities, the prisoners were released, and Johnson was held to answer for false imprisonment. Johnson rearrested the prisoners, and was fined for contempt of court. He then went to Dallas, returned with warrants, and arrested the local civil officers for resistance. The prisoners first arrested defy Johnson, and threaten to resist him and prevent the removal of the civil officers held as prisoners. The Marshal is powerless. All the citizens, headed by the local civil officers, resist and obstruct him. I am satisfied he could not arrest the men taken from him by the local authorities nor remove the civil officers held as prisoners. The ordinance store-house has not been robbed by citizens, but, about a year ago, by a soldier who is serving a sentence therefor. I have declined to take any of the prisoners into custody or to take any part in the squabble unless ordered by competent authority.

ESKIDGE, Commanding.

THE *Boston Journal* says: The South Boston Iron Works also report more activity, and are giving employment to some 200 men in their foundry department and in rifling cannon for the United States Government. The great specialty of these works is in heavy ordnance. In fact, they are the only ones in the whole country that are now capable of turning out ordnance suitable for our coast defences, though even these works are not at present in a condition to turn out the 100-ton guns which are being adopted by foreign governments. The large 45-ton gun cast at these works some months since is being tested at Sandy Hook, where it is likely to remain for some time yet, as only 40 or 50 of the 1,000 rounds the gun is to be tried with have been fired off. During the Rebellion these works supplied the Government with large quantities of arms and ammunition, and gave employment to nearly 1,000 men. Since then they have been enlarged, so that 1,800 hands could be employed should the occasion arise for them. For some time past the Government has been quite chary of its orders in this direction. But with a contemplated change in its manner of manufacturing heavy guns, it is to be hoped that more energetic measures will be adopted—measures that will result in our now defenceless sea coast being protected with guns in some degree, at least, worthy of the great interests that would be at stake in case of a war with some foreign country. Should the authorities at Washington wake up to the importance of thus arming our coasts, the South Boston Iron Works would doubtless secure a large proportion of the governmental favor.

THE construction and armament of the fortifications forming part of the lately designed system of defensive works for the protection of Holland are being steadily and uninterruptedly proceeded with.

THE cast steel works at Abukoff, Russia, have been ordered to suspend work on private contracts, every resource being required to execute the enormous orders of the government for steel cannon and other implements of war.

A BERLIN correspondent states that two semi-cuirass frigates, on the pattern of the fast-sailing *Minime*, the principal vessel of the privateer fleet forming in the Pacific, have been ordered by the Russian Admiralty. The Russian Society for the Promotion of Maritime Commerce, petitions for government subsidies towards the formation of a fleet to carry on trade with Northern Siberia by the recently discovered route.

Brenano's Monthly for November, 1879, is unusually good. The articles on Coaching, Courtney and Hanlan are interesting, and the poem towards the end, "Third Mate Jim," by O. B.—somewhat in the Bret Harte and "Ancient Mariner" style—will repay reading. This should be the sportsman's *ecce mecum*, and undoubtedly is.

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cessfully. N. Y. *Boys' Weekly*, September 20th, 1878, says, "By the com-
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REWARD FOR SKILL AND HEROISM.

IN the indorsements and comments of Gen. SHERMAN,
Brig.-Gen. POPE, and Secretary McCABY upon the
modest reports and the gallant conduct of Capt. PAYNE
and Dodge, we come upon an important topic of reflection
and discussion. Gen. POPE calls for something more
than empty words to honor this conspicuous display of
gallantry, while the warm praise which Gen. CROOK
gives to Dodge, in a friendly letter, indicates, appar-
ently, that he thinks the same. Secretary McCABY,
also, endorses on Dodge's report these words: "The
conduct of this young officer is worthy of the highest
commendation." But Gen. SHERMAN, in his endorse-
ment on the same report, states a difficulty: "I of course
commend in high terms," he says, "the conduct of
Capt. Dodge and his gallant company"—what Dodge
did, says the General, "was his duty, but the successful
accomplishment was none the less honorable;" yet here
comes the obstacle:

Gen. POPE has himself honored the officer and his command
by a General Order, and I do not exactly understand what
further honors he wants the Government to bestow . . .
the laws of the Government of the United States do not give
power to any military superior to reward substantially for
acts of heroism and glory.

Stated with entire coolness, and without idle regrets,
the views of the General of the Army will probably be
accepted as literally correct. But for our part we can-
not avoid accompanying the dry statement of the fact
with at least the comment—"tis true, 'tis pity; pity
'tis, 'tis true." We doubt if any other government of
renown, maintaining a regular army, fails to provide
for the reward, in some tangible form, of special acts of
valor and devotion.

For, it should be remembered that these rewards are
not simply designed for the encouragement of the sol-
dier who earns them—he has already shown that he
knows how to do his duty without such a stimulus; they
are meant to arouse the emulation of others, and, above
all, to satisfy that generous public sentiment which de-
sires to lavish its rewards and its marks of governmental
approbation on those who have deserved them in some
way out of the dull routine. When such a sentiment,
in a people, is repressed, when it is seen that no differ-
ence is made, save in the chary gift of words—words
sometimes laded out with a parsimony of praise that
robs them of all value—between the hero of a noble

deed on the battle-field and the life-long occupant of an
office stool, and that the one will be shoved along the
beaten path of promotion by the cog-wheel process of
casualty as fast as the other, what are the prospects of
high military aspiration, either in the people or in its
Army?

It may be said that, after all, it is the duty of a soldier
to be a hero, to be self-sacrificing, swift in action, and
skilful in conduct; and further, that as all soldiers would
be glad of an opportunity to distinguish themselves by
special gallantry, he who has such an opportunity
afforded him is fortunate enough, without receiving
honors and emoluments above his less lucky fellows.
That is, indeed, one way of looking at the matter, but we
do not hold it to be the wise, the generous, or the sol-
dierly way. We sympathize, rather, in that fine spirit
which led Admiral FARAGUT to say: "I have always
been an advocate of promotion or distinction for profes-
sional services of a chivalrous character, and would
never object to the promotion of any brother officer who
had the good fortune to be at the right place at the right
time, and did an act by which he risked his life and
reputation in the performance of his duty." It is that
spirit, it seems to us, which keeps an honorable ambition
and a fraternal feeling alive in the Army and the Navy.

Turning for a moment to the particular achievement
which aroused this discussion—Capt. DODGE's march to
the relief of the beleaguered camp on Milk Creek—we
find it to be one of those peculiar acts which appeal
strongly to professional as well as public appreciation.
Nothing ever redounds more to the credit of a soldier
than an unhesitating and vigorous march to the relief of
comrades in peril—and more particularly so, when the
force at his command is but a handful, which is liable
to be overwhelmed by the cordon of the enemy that he
may need to break through.

We fear that sometimes oldsters in the Services forget
a little the feelings and ambitions of youth—we all have
that tendency. In the Civil War, there were honors and
rewards, increase of rank and pay, falling in profusion
for each gallant deed. New volunteer regiments sprang
up everywhere, and promotions came very fast. The
new generation of officers have for a dozen years known
only peace service, save for Indian campaigning, which
is more thankless, more repulsive, and often more ardu-
ous and perilous than that of the Civil War. At least in
this frontier service there should be some substitute
for those rewards for gallantry which were profuse in
the Civil War. England manages to find, by dint not
only of crosses, decorations, and brevets, but of her
ability to promote in command, such rewards—as in the
recent case of Lord W. BEREAFORD, for example, for
saving the life of a non-commissioned officer in the Zulu
war. It is not our purpose here to indicate what ought
to be done, but only our conviction that under a perfect
military system, there would be a way of satisfying the
instinctive popular desire to affix upon conspicuous good
conduct, in some extraordinary exigency, a tangible
reward.

ARMY COOKING.

ABOUT two years since Commissary General MAC-
FEELEY requested the Surgeon-General to ask for a board
of officers to make experiments in Army cooking, and
prepare a manual for the use of the Army cooks. The
request was acceded to most cordially, and a board con-
vened at Omaha in December, 1877. The members
were Surg. CHARLES PAGE, Major JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Commissary of Subsistence, and Captain FREDERICK
MEARS, 9th Infantry; Capt. MEARS being relieved
Nov. 6, 1878, by Capt. T. B. BURROWS, 9th Infantry.
The members of the board took unusual interest in this
affair, and as the result of a great number of actual ex-
periments and of information compiled from the best
authorities on cookery, they have presented a report
which has been printed in book form for circulation in
the Army, and which cannot fail to be of great service.
It contains 145 pages, 12mo, and over 500 recipes for
cooking every article of the soldier's ration, and many
things not included in the supply table, but which are
often purchased from the company funds.

When the stomach of a man is filled with wholesome
and well cooked food he is inspired with zeal, courage,
and good nature. It is all nonsense to say that in battle
Providence is on the side of the one who has the best
artillery. Man is different from other animals in this,
that hunger, instead of making him ferociously brave,
makes him nerveless and irresolute, and even if his
stomach be well filled, but with badly cooked beans and
bread, he is of about as much use in a fight as a sea-sick
man would be. The matter of cooking in the Army has
never been properly appreciated. A careful captain will
always give his personal attention to his company
kitchen and to his cooks, and those companies who have
such captains are always the healthiest and the most
effective.

During the Mexican war, as a general thing, the companies of the old Regular Army would, with the same aggregate of men as the volunteer companies or the companies of the new regiments of Regulars, turn out from thirty to forty per cent. more men for duty. The sickness among the men was occasioned as much by the bad cooking as by imprudence in indulging in the fruits and *aguardiente*. A regiment of Regulars was quartered at Puebla in the same street, and immediately opposite to the Palmetto (South Carolina) regiment in July, 1847. The Regular regiment was 700 strong while the Palmettos had but 400, but in one week of that month eight of the latter died while but one death occurred in the Regular regiment. The Palmettos could not, or would not, learn to cook. The men in the regiment were from the first class of Southern men. They had been accustomed to luxuries and to be waited upon by negroes all their lives, and there were few or none of their captains who could give any instructions in cooking, or who would enforce their orders in that regard. Rather than eat the badly cooked provisions at the company mess, the men would go out and fill themselves up with cake, bananas, and pulque, which the stomach of a Sioux could not stand, and diarrhea and dysentery kept their hospital full. Though this regiment seemed to be particularly unfortunate, there were other regiments in which the mortality was frightful on account of the bad cooking and the inability to force the men to take the proper care of themselves.

During the Crimean war we saw letters from officers who were serving there, which stated that the mortality among the English troops was very much greater than among the French, and the natural skill in all branches of cookery, which the French soldiers possessed, was given as the reason for their greatly superior sanitary condition. For every five sick men in a regiment we must have one well man to attend them, and the regiment that has its movements hampered by the least number of sick, is—all other things being equal—the most effective. *Cela va sans dire.*

We cannot but think that the cooking board has done the Army a great service, and if the company officers will give their attention to this matter they will be abundantly rewarded by the improved condition of their companies. And we fancy, too, that our officers' families will find in the "Manual for Army Cooks" a more complete cook-book than many of those published by Miss LESLIE and other New England spinsters, who always commence by saying: "Take one dozen eggs," when there is not perhaps an egg or a hen within ten miles of you.

Appropos to the matter of cooking, we notice that Major W. H. BELL, the Depot Commissary at Washington, has prepared some drawings of a field oven, which it is proposed to introduce, and which it is thought will be a great success, and our correspondent with MERRITT's command reports that they have been trying some experiments with a field stove invented by Capt. CLIFFORD, of the 7th Inf. Lieut. CARPENTER has drawn some plans and given some notes on field ovens, which are now in the office of the Commissary-General. With our Manual for Cooking, and with a knowledge of the manner of constructing good field ovens, we ought to be the best fed and the best cooked-for Army in the world.

THE taking of Pisagua by the combined land and sea forces of Chili is an event of pivotal importance in the South American war, ranking quite equal to the capture of the *Huascar*, which last event it may be said to have logically as well as chronologically followed. The town is said to have been defended with some spirit, and the loss of the Chilians is set variously at 300 and 500. Situated about half way between Arica and Iquique, but nearer the latter, Pisagua was an important link in the coastwise defence of Peru, and broken at one point the chain loses its value. The town itself, after the hard usage it received in the Chilean bombardment of April 17, has lost its former air of thrift and prosperity. The Chilians now get upon the railway which runs into the interior from Pisagua, and there connects with another running northeast from Iquique. It is believed that two Bolivian brigades were in and around Pisagua, and undoubtedly Peruvian troops were sent south from Tacna and north from Iquique. The Chilians now have their choice to march north on Arica, and then on Tacna, which is an important allied base of operations, or to turn in the other direction and attempt to reduce Iquique. In either case they take these towns in reverse; but they also subject themselves to risk in marching out of the co-operative range of their fleet. Should they turn to Iquique, they would be supported, probably, by the Chilean forces operating on the line of the Loa, and both combined, especially when helped by the Chilean navy, now that the *Huascar* is out of the way, might perhaps force its

evacuation. Or, the Chilean force now on the Loa might be left to threaten Iquique, and the Pisagua column be sent north to Arica. It is not surprising to hear a report that this disaster has stirred up the malcontents in Lima to revolt; but a more serious trouble would be a jarring between the allies at Tacna—for it sometimes happens that when allies fail repeatedly against their common enemy, they quarrel with each other.

DURING the trial of the 80-ton gun last week at Shoeburyness, the copper gas check, weighing more than 20 pounds, left the Palliser projectile immediately after its leaving the muzzle of the gun, and flew about in so erratic and dangerous a manner as to cause the trials to be stopped until fresh "checks" are manufactured. Referring to this the *London Globe* says: "The gas check which came away from the shot of the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness on Friday last, is an invention of the Elswick firm, and is not the check recommended by Sir William Palliser to be used with Palliser shot. The gas check recommended by Sir William Palliser is the one invented by Captain Butler, of the United States Artillery, which has been used successfully with the heavy Palliser guns in America. This check is a large copper ring, which is screwed on to the base of the shot by threads cut the reverse way of the rifling of the gun. In this ring a groove is cut, and the gas generated by the explosion of the charge entering this groove causes the soft copper to expand and take the grooves of the gun. It is impossible for the gas check to come away from the shot, but the Woolwich authorities have not yet consented to give this American invention a trial; though, after the late mishap to the Armstrong gas check, perhaps the subject will be reconsidered."

THE official order elsewhere published in the JOURNAL, announcing the death, and recounting the services of Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kilty, makes it superfluous for us here to repeat the details of his long, honorable, and useful career. A Marylander by birth, he was loyal to the Union during the Civil war, and took part in its very earliest naval victories, those at Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow. He had then a severe experience, too, of the misfortunes of war, for he was in command of the gunboat *Mound City* when she was sunk at Fort Pillow; and in the attack on Fort St. Charles, soon after, this same vessel, forming a part of Commander Kilty's expedition to White River, had her steam-drum pierced by a shot, and the steam caused the death of more than a hundred officers and men, while the Commander received a severe scald, necessitating the loss of his left arm. The late Admiral was 73 years old, and had been 58 years in the Service; the funeral rites took place on Thursday.

It is to be hoped that the question of the rank of the assistant surgeons in the Army will be definitely fixed early in the coming session of Congress. In the Army Register for 1879 the rank of these officers is given as the list was rearranged under the decision of the Attorney-General. But it will be remembered that the Senate would never agree that this decision was sound in law, and they persistently refused to confirm any nominations for promotion which were made under the rearrangement, and which were to the prejudice of many meritorious officers of the Medical Corps. The ablest papers written on the subject of the Attorney-General's decision were from officers who were greatly benefited by that decision, but they contended that the injustice of it was glaring, and that the corps would be demoralized by the general bouleversement in the grade of assistant surgeons.

"As time goes on," says *Broad Arrow*, "the silly people who maundered over the destruction of the Bonaparte dynasty in the person of the Prince Imperial will realize their folly. The Empire has never, since 1815, had such a prospect of firm re-establishment as now in 1879, when it has for its representative Prince Napoleon, who is hampered neither with Ultramontane friendship nor the hatred of the people. The present heir does not claim through the Man of December, and when he succeeds to the throne, it will be recognized that he has always been the advocate of liberty and the enemy of the suicidal policy which threw the late Emperor into the hands of adventurers, priests and policemen. The restoration under Prince Napoleon would mean a strong France with an Italian alliance, a coquetting of Protestant Germany with the Pope, and unceasing efforts on the part of Bismarck to occupy and neutralize Russia."

IN the JOURNAL of last week an account was given of the return of Major Morrow from his long chase after

Victoria, whom, with repeated blows, he drove far into the interior of Mexico. The needs of his own command, and the distance from his base, made it wise for Major Morrow to forbear from further pursuit. But a company of settlers, raised in Cariza, New Mexico, unfortunately stayed behind, and the wily Apache chief, surprising these, killed 32 of them; while the remaining 18, worn and wounded, made their escape. Regretting that this severe disaster has been added to the many that the people of New Mexico have endured within the past six weeks from this band, we cannot help recalling that it is often claimed that the frontiersmen know more about Indian campaigning than the Army. The cry of frontier people should be for regular troops enough to protect them, leaving them to carry out their ordinary pursuits in safety, instead of being exposed to the labors and dangers of campaigning.

LIEUTENANT E. W. VERY, U. S. N., delivered an interesting lecture on "England and Russia in Asia," before the United States Naval Institute, at the Navy Department, Washington, on the 30th of October. The occupation and absorption of the Central Asian countries by Russia and England, from the original colonization to the present time, were the main points of the lecture. Lieut. Very divided his subject into three heads—the colonization and conquest of the Indian provinces by the English; the advance of the Russians across Siberia, and subjugation of the Central Asian tribes; and the diplomatic stratagems of Russia and England to control Persia. In the present aspect of affairs, the lecture is especially interesting.

WE have received through the courtesy of Commander George Dewey, U. S. N., Naval Secretary of the Light-house Board, a copy of Gen. J. G. Barnard's report on Light-house Engineering, as exhibited at the Centennial International Exhibition, read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which the General is an honorary member. The same pamphlet contains a memoir on the "Minot's Ledge Light-house," by its constructing engineer, the late General B. S. Alexander, of the Corps of Engineers. Numerous illustrations, diagrams, etc., are appended to the reports which will be found interesting both by military and civil engineers.

It is rightly said by a contemporary, that Frenchmen, as a rule, have no idea of dress, and that "the French army has always been one of the most slovenly dressed in Europe." Our own infantry officers, whose griefs were presented by a correspondent last week, may, perhaps, find consolation in the contemplation of the latest of their "scaled pattern uniforms," which is said to beat all for ugliness. The helmet is tight fitting, but without spike or crest, a copper ventilator being placed in the upper story of it. A brass chain, tricolor cockade, and brass grenade, finish the mystery.

THE work of restoring the firearms damaged, or become useless, or lost by the German forces during the Franco-German war, begun in 1873, has only just been concluded. It took consequently seven years to replace all losses with the German rifle factories in full operation. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 the German armories were fitted up with machinery imported from the United States, and put into operation by American workmen, each of three royal armories being provided by the Pratt and Whitney Company with machinery for the manufacture of 250 guns a day, at a saving of five dollars per gun on the old methods of manufacture.

Two names are still to be added to the list of naval officers who served in the Mexican war, those of Rear-Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, who served as a lieutenant on board the *Porpoise*, *Mississippi*, and *Potomac* at Vera Cruz, etc., and Commodore Robert Handy, who was a lieutenant of the sloop-of-war *Levant*, and was also at the capture of Monterey in Upper California. Great pains were taken in making up the list, but it seems impossible to get such a list correct at the start, and we shall be very glad to note any additions that may be made to it.

UNDER the heading of the "Wyoming," on our naval page, will be found a most interesting account of the cruise of this vessel in the Black Sea, which we commend to the attention of our readers. The novel spectacle of a United States man-of-war afloat in the Euxine attracted much attention, and our officers were the recipients of marked attention wherever they went.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes a statistical account of what our Indian wars have cost us in human life of our gallant Army officers during the past thirteen years. The retrospect calls up many sad memor-

The noble Canby, Custer, Lewis, and many others, ending with the lamented Thornburgh and Weir, of so recent a date, are noted on the roll. And the roll is not yet closed, and the question may not long remain unanswered, "Who will be the next?"

OUR correspondent "Ebbitt" elsewhere gives a reminiscence of a strange episode in social and Cabinet history, of Jackson's day. It is worth noting, that at the funeral of the once ostracised heroine of this story, on Tuesday, a bouquet was sent from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary McCrary, while the President sent a note to the family, regretting his inability to be present. Thus time brings revenges.

A RECENT number of the *British Medical Journal* has a complimentary notice of the late action in the case of Surgeon General Hammond, by which he has been restored to the Army.

It is announced that Secretary McCrary's annual report will be a short document, devoted mainly to an epitome of the work done by his department during the year. About the only recommendation that he will make will be that included in General Sherman's report: That the Army be established on a basis of 25,000 men, rank and file, not including the men detailed for special duties, and who are not in a proper sense, soldiers.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

THE career of a great sailor is the common treasure of his countrymen—the pride of the generation in which he lives, and the precious inheritance of posterity. It is the peculiar glory of the American Navy that almost at its birth it met, and in a series of extraordinary ocean duels, from 1812 to 1815, lowered the crest of that power which had hitherto enjoyed unchallenged the title of Ruler of the Seas—so realizing in national history the fabled exploit of the infant Hercules, strangling in his cradle the enemy sent to kill him. Yet in a constellation of ocean heroes including such names of earlier renown as Paul-Jones, Truxton, Little, Barry, Biddle, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence, Hull, Bainbridge, Perry, Porter, Chauncey, Jones, Rodgers, McDonough, and Decatur, that of David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the American Navy, shines resplendent, a star of the first magnitude. And so closely linked is the fame of Farragut with that of the American Navy during the war of Secession, that everything authentic relating to his personality as a man, as well as to his prowess as a sailor, will soon be gathered up and hoarded like the anecdotes of Nelson.

For this reason we warmly welcome the Biography of Farragut,* prepared by his son, Loyall Farragut. As a graduate of the Military Academy and a former Lieutenant of the Army, but especially, of course, in virtue of his close and affectionate relations with his distinguished father, Mr. Farragut comes well equipped for his task. But we are struck at the outset by the modesty and good judgment with which the author has so largely allowed the story of the Admiral's career to be told by his own journals and letters, supplemented by the testimony of many of his contemporaries and friends in the Service. Thus the work, in discarding pretensions to literary fame as such, secures the double value of biography and autobiography, and will live in American literature.

Were we, in rising from the perusal of this interesting volume, to note the impression which most vividly remains, it would be its remarkable illustration of the truth that enduring success in the naval career is the fruit of careful training, earnest devotion, and large experience. The general or admiral is educated to his task, and cannot spring into it from the playground. Were it otherwise, indeed, we might well shut up forever the doors of West Point and Annapolis; but whether the requisite preparation is gained in the closet or in the field, on the training-ship or in the storm, the element of growth is a large element in the fitness of the great sailor or soldier. In the life of Farragut, as recorded in this volume, we see a very marked example of the gradual combination of inherited tendencies, qualities of mind and character, early experience, well-improved opportunities for observation in all the grades of his career, and fidelity to duty throughout, which made him equal to the great occasions that at length came to him, to found an immortal name. He flamed out into world-wide fame, at New Orleans, within a few hours; but the preparation was half a century of previous naval service.

As the second Decatur was the son of one of the original post captains of the American Navy, so we find

Farragut the son of one who was a faithful officer both in the Army and the Navy. We can see how "the twig is bent" in the child's career, as we read of his trips on Lake Pontchartrain in his father's yawl. We see the impulse given to his instinctive yearning for a seafaring life by the relations of the elder and the younger Porter with his father's family. We see him, through the friendship of his guardian, the late Commodore Porter, brought to the notice of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, and receiving his midshipman's warrant, dated Dec. 17, 1810, when but 9 years 5 months old. At the tender age of 10 years and 1 month, we find him making his first cruise in the *Essex*, under Capt. Porter—so that it is literally true, as we have already pointed out, that the glories of New Orleans and Port Hudson, of Vicksburg and Mobile, were the ripe fruits of fifty full years of service on all the grades of the ladder.

Certainly, in such a career, Dryden's lines become verified, that "what the child admired, the youth endeavored, and the man acquired." We can see the footsteps of the Farragut of New Orleans and Mobile in the child's experience on the *Essex*; in his responsibility as prize-master of a captured vessel before he was in his teens; in his capture and imprisonment; in the peculiar training of Neif's school at Chester; in his acting lieutenantcy when only 18 years old; in his command of the *Ferret*, his long and useful experience as executive officer, and his eventual rise to the supreme command of a ship-of-war. And through all these and the subsequent days of his career we find the same observing and faithful officer, always educating himself for some higher future career. Could anything be more impressive, in this way, than his careful study of the effects of the French bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa, which he witnessed in 1838, and his conclusions thereon—conclusions which bore their fruits almost a quarter of a century after at New Orleans? It is in these early experiences and preparations that we see how the judgment was formed that led him to say, at Mobile, in the moment of exigency, "Go Ahead!"

With entire justice, therefore, does his biographer write that "the moral of Farragut's life is, that success is not an accident—that the surest way to become great is by rising to the top of one's profession, thoroughly mastering the duties of each grade as it is reached." We may add, too, that, in pointing out, and keeping in mind, this lesson of Farragut's career, the biographer has given a fresh value to his book, over and above its narration of events. Of his own career Admiral Farragut might well have said, as did the French painter, Poussin, when asked an explanation of his success, "I have neglected nothing." Such a story is an incentive to American sailors, and to lads, whose duty calls them to life on land or sea, in all nations and all ages.

ORIGIN OF THE FARRAGUT FAMILY.

The volume opens with an account of the ancestry of the Admiral. On the blank leaf of a Bible in the possession of his family appears the following record, written in a bold and legible hand:

"My Son: Your father, George Farragut, was born in the Island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, in 1755, the 29th of September, in Ciudadella, and came away from that island the 2d day of April, 1772—came to America in March, 1776. Your mother, Elizabeth Shine, was born in North Carolina, Dobbs Co., near Kinston on the Neuse River, in 1765, on the 7th of June. Her father, John Shine—mother, Ellenor McIven."

This is corroborated by an entry in the books of the ecclesiastical court of Ciudadella, which, being translated, reads as follows:

"No. 155. George Farragut, son of Anthony Farragut and Juana Mesquida, was baptized on the 30th of September, 1755. The godfather, Don Joseph de Vigo; godmother, the noble lady Doña Juana Martorell. The name of the child, George Anthony Magin. He was born on the 29th of the aforesaid month and year."

George Farragut was descended from the renowned Don Pedro Farragut, who served under James I., King of Aragon, styled in history *El Conquistador*, in the campaigns which resulted in the expulsion of the Moors from Majorca in 1229, and from Valencia in 1238. In Majorca Don Pedro was Sergeant before the King—an office of high honor and importance, held only by those of noble blood.

The qualities attributed to Don Pedro were those for which his illustrious descendant was pre-eminently distinguished. According to the testimony of his contemporaries in the service, he was one of the best informed and most painstaking officers in his profession, irrepachable in his morals, earnest and energetic, admitting no such word as fail in the vocabulary of duty.

During Farragut's many visits to Port Mahon in his midshipman days, he received messages from persons living in the interior of the island, who claimed relationship, and on his visit to Minorca on his last cruise as Admiral, he was fairly taken possession of by the islanders who claimed him as their own.

Antonio Ferragut, grandfather of the Admiral, was born in Sinen, Majorca. The name Ferragut is now extinct in Minorca. George Farragut, father of the Admiral, was sent to school at Barcelona, but was seized with the spirit of adventure, and emigrated to America at an early age. He arrived in 1776, promptly sided

with the colonists, and served gallantry in their struggle for independence, as also in the war of 1812. It is said that he saved the life of Col. Washington in the battle of Cowpens. At one time we hear of him as an officer of the Navy, and then in the somewhat novel character for a sailor, of a major of cavalry in the State of Tennessee. His wife, the mother of Admiral Farragut, died in 1808 of yellow fever in New Orleans, where her husband had command of a gunboat. Her funeral took place at the same time with that of Sailing Master David Porter, father of Commodore David Porter, of *Essex* fame, and grandfather of the present Admiral.

David Glasgow Farragut, the first admiral of the United States Navy, was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1801. In his journal he tells us that when a boy, on one occasion during his father's absence, a party of Indians came to the house, which was somewhat isolated, when his mother, who was a brave and energetic woman, barred the door, and sent the trembling little ones up into the loft of the barn, while she guarded the entrance with an axe until the savages, for some reason, finally departed.

When young Farragut was seven years old his father purchased a farm of nine hundred acres on Pascagoula River, La., and on Lake Pontchartrain the future naval hero obtained his first experiences in salt water. When any one suggested to his father the risk to which he subjected his children in crossing the Lake in rough weather, he replied that "now was the time to conquer their fears."

FARRAGUT'S INTRODUCTION TO THE NAVY.

Shortly after the death of Sailing Master Porter, his son, Commander David Porter, took command of the New Orleans naval station. Learning of the kindness shown to his father, who had been taken to the Farragut house and tenderly nursed in his last illness, he resolved to adopt one of the children. The lot fell on young David, who continued to reside with Commander Porter, occasionally accompanying him on excursions and boat expeditions, and sometimes going with his own father across the Lake to his plantation; so that he soon became fond of this adventurous sort of life. December 17, 1810, when a little more than nine years and five months old, young Farragut received a midshipman's warrant from the Secretary of the Navy, Paul Hamilton. Eighteen months later, on the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and the young midshipman entered upon a most exciting experience for such a lad, the frigate *Essex*, to which he was attached, taking an active and singularly adventurous part in the contest. His first adventure was after the capture of the *Alert* by the *Essex*. It was the habit of Captain Porter to sound the alarm of fire at all hours of the night; sometimes he would have a smoke created in the main hold. This was for the purpose of testing the nerves of the crew, and preparing them for an emergency. Whenever this alarm was given, every man repaired promptly to his quarters with his cutlass and blanket, to await orders.

"While the ship was crowded with prisoners they planned a mutiny. The coxswain of the captain's gig of the *Alert*, who was a leader in the affair, came to my hammock," says Admiral Farragut in his diary, "with a pistol in his hand, and stood by it, gazing intently upon me. Seeing a man thus armed, and recognizing him as a prisoner, I knew there must be something wrong, and, probably from fear more than anything else, I remained perfectly motionless until he passed. Then, slipping from my hammock, I crept noiselessly to the cabin and informed Captain Porter of what I had seen. He sprang from his cot, was on the berth deck in an instant, and immediately cried 'Fire! Fire!' The effect was wonderful. Instead of attempting to strike the fatal blow, the prisoners, or mutineers, became alarmed and confused, nor did they recover from their stupor until they heard the boarders called to the main hatch by the Captain, whom they now saw for the first time in their midst, to secure them."

The quality of the young midshipman was shown again when he was sent as prize-master to the *Barclay*, recaptured from a Spanish guarda costa, and ordered to Valparaiso. "I felt no little pride," he tells us, "at finding myself in command at twelve years of age." The captain of the prize, who was left on board with his crew to navigate the vessel, was a violent tempered old fellow of whom every one was afraid. He showed symptoms of disobedience to the orders of the babe in command. "The time had come," the diary tells us, "for me at least to play the man; so I mustered up courage and informed the Captain that I desired the maintopail filled away, in order that we might close up with the *Essex Junior*. He replied that he would shoot any man who dared to touch a rope without his orders, he 'would go his own course, and had no idea of trusting himself with a d—d nut-shell,' and then he went below for his pistols. I called my right-hand man of the crew, and told him my situation; I also informed him that I wanted the maintopail filled. He answered with a clear 'Aye, aye, sir' in a manner which was not to be misunderstood, and my confidence was perfectly restored. From that moment I became master of the vessel, and immediately gave all necessary orders for making sail, notifying the Captain not to come on deck with his pistols unless he wished to go overboard; for I would really have had very little trouble in having such an order obeyed."

In the fight with the *Phoebe* off Valparaiso, which resulted in the capture of the *Essex*, March 28, 1814, Farragut, as he tells us, "was like 'Paddy in the cat-harpins,' a man on occasions. I performed," he tells us "the duties of Captain's aid, quarter-gunner, powder-boy, and in fact did everything that was required of me. I shall never forget the horrid impression made upon me at the sight of the first man I had ever seen killed. He was a boatswain's mate, and was fearfully mutilated. It staggered and sickened me at first; but they soon began to fall around me so fast that it all appeared like a dream, and produced no effect on my nerves."

On board the *Phoebe* after the capture he got into a

* The Life of David Glasgow Farragut, First Admiral of the United States Navy, embodying his Journals and Letters. By his Son, Loyall Farragut. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

dispute about a pet pig belonging to the *Essex* called Murphy, and which he demanded of a young British reefer who seized it.

"Ah," said he, "but you are a prisoner, and your pig also."

"We always respect private property," I replied, and, as I had seized hold of Murphy, I determined not to let go, unless 'compelled by superior force.' This was fun for the oldsters, who immediately sung out:

"Go it, my little Yankee! If you can thrash Shorty, you shall have your pig."

"Agreed!" said I.

"A ring was formed in the open space, and at it we went. I soon found that my antagonist's pugilistic education did not come up to mine. In fact, he was no match for me, and was compelled to give up the pig. So I took master Murphy under my arm, feeling that I had, in some degree, wiped out the disgrace of our defeat."

FARRAGUT'S OPINION OF "A CRACK SHIP."

After the surrender of the *Essex* and his return to the United States, young Farragut, while still on parole as a prisoner of war, had an interval of schooling, at Chester, Penn., under a queer old individual named Neif. Neif had been one of Napoleon's old guard, and drilled his pupils like soldiers, teaching them, among other things, to swim and climb. His instruction was conveyed orally, and with his pupils he wandered over the fields, discoursing on mineralogy and botany. "I do not regret the time passed at this school," says the Admiral's diary, "for it has been of service to me all through life."

Before the war was ended, in Nov., 1814, Farragut was exchanged and received orders to the brig *Spark*, Captain Thos. Gamble, from which he was transferred, on the proclamation of peace, to the *Independence*, 74, Commodore Bainbridge. In her he sailed for Gibraltar, where he saw probably the largest American fleet ever assembled in European waters, consisting of the *Independence*, 74; *Congress*, 36; *Erie*, 22; *Macedonian*, 36; *Ontario*, 22; *Chippewa*, 16; *Boxer*, 16; *Spark*, 12; *Epervier*, 16; *Enterprise*, 12; *Flambeau*, 12; *Torch*, 12; *Firefly*, 14; *Spitfire*, 12; and *Lynx*, 8—15 vessels, 320 guns. His next orders were to the frigate *Macedonian*, and a month later he was again transferred, this time to the *Washington*, Captain Creighton. She bore the broad pennant of Captain Chauncey, bound for the Mediterranean. "The ship performed well," Farragut tells us, "and we had a fine set of officers, from the Commodore down. They were all seamen, and the Captain was the greatest martinet in the service. We had what is called a 'crack ship,' that is, she was in beautiful order, with the greatest quantity of 'bright work,' clean decks, and a well-drilled crew for performing their duty with dispatch. But all this was accomplished at the sacrifice of the comfort of every one on board. My experience in the matter, instead of making me a proselyte to the doctrine of the old officers on this subject, determined me never to have a 'crack ship,' if it was only to be attained by such means. It was no uncommon thing with us for the officer of the deck to call up the whole watch and give them two and three dozen a piece for the fault of one man, or perhaps for an accident. All hands were sometimes kept out of their meals for eight or ten hours, and once, at Algiers, the whole crew was kept on deck all night, for several nights in succession."

During the cruise the ship was visited by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with their respective suites, and young Farragut had the honor of acting as interpreter, getting laughed at by Prince Metternich, during the tour around the ship, for addressing the Emperor as "Mister." It was also on this occasion that one of the Emperor's chamberlains mistook the wind-sail for a mast, and leaning against it was precipitated into the cock-pit, breaking his leg. As the story is elsewhere told, a sailor, in announcing the event, said: "One of them ere kings has dropped down the main hatch."

A high state of discipline was maintained in Chauncey's squadron, but at the expense of much severity and many heart-burnings. The commodore and captains were so arbitrary that remonstrances were addressed to the Navy Department. "The immediate cause of these remonstrances was the conduct of one captain in striking the marine officer, and of another in striking a midshipman. When the latter demanded redress, he was immediately placed under arrest. A general court-martial was held on these four officers, the result of which was, that the captains were acquitted on all the charges, and complimented on having their swords returned to them; while the marine officer and midshipman received a reprimand for their temerity! This brought matters to such a pass that the situation was intolerable, and the juniors immediately memorialized Congress. From this period the powers assumed by the post captains were moderated, whereas before this event, with the exception of a question of life or death, the absolute authority which they assumed was but little inferior to that of the Czar of all the Russias."

The winter of 1817-18 was passed by young Farragut at Tunis, where he was permitted, by special request, to reside with the American consul, at that place, Mr. Charles Folsom, and make good the defects of his early education by studying under his charge. In making this request, Mr. Folsom, who had been, until his appointment as consul, chaplain of the *Washington*, said of Midshipman Farragut: "During his connection with this ship a favorable change has been observed in him. He has acquired a sense of character and manly tone of thinking from which the best results are to be expected. His desire of cultivating his mind, which at first was feeble, has grown into an ardent zeal."

ACTING LIEUTENANT AND AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

In the spring of 1819 he made another cruise in the Mediterranean, in the *Franklin*, ending at Gibraltar. There, after much opposition, he was appointed an act-

ing lieutenant on the brig *Shark*. Referring to his promotion, he says: "One of the important events of my life was obtaining an acting lieutenancy when but little over eighteen years of age. This caused me to feel that I was now associated with men, on an equality, and must act with more circumspection. When I became First Lieutenant, my duties were still more important; for, in truth, I was really commander of the vessel, and yet I was not responsible—an anomalous position, which has spoiled some of our best officers. I consider it a great advantage to obtain command young, having observed, as a general thing, that persons who come into authority late in life shrink from responsibility, and often break down under its weight."

Being ordered home for examination, Farragut took passage in a merchantman, which was overhauled by a Colombian brig of war, supposed at first to be a pirate. Of the young midshipman's conduct on this occasion, his biographer says: "When we consider that it was a boy of eighteen, orphaned at an early age, and thrown upon his own resources, who accomplished this feat of assuming command of a vessel in which he was a passenger, infusing a martial spirit into the crew of a merchantman in actual contemplation of an immediate battle, and preparing for a skillful and gallant defence against a supposed pirate, we can then see that the Admiral of after years was not made such in a day, or by the mere exigencies of the civil war, but was born for it and trained for it through a long experience."

Some time after his examination, in which he did not distinguish himself, he was ordered to sea in the sloop of war *John Adams*, in which he sailed for Tampico, gaining in this cruise a knowledge of the treacherous gulf coast, which proved of great service to him in after life. His next orders were to the *Greyhound*, one of Commodore Porter's Mosquito fleet, fitted out to cruise against the pirates in the West Indies.

The *Greyhound* arrived at the Mona Passage (the channel between Hayti and Porto Rico) in 12 days. While running along under her square sail, she discovered an English squadron, consisting of a frigate, a sloop and a brig. The frigate made signal to the brig, when she hauled out of line and fired a shot to bring the *Greyhound* to. Farragut says:

"There was much dispute on board our vessel as to whether the gun was shotted. We went to quarters, and the Captain gave orders if she fired again to return it without further command. Sure enough, a second gun was fired, when Porter said, 'Fire, but don't hit her.' The brig, which mounted 20 guns, was now within musket range. Her officers were all on the poop-deck, and the shot from our long gun passed over in close proximity to their heads. When it is remembered that our schooner was of 85 tons, and mounted one long gun and two 18-pounders, it seems rather a saucy proceeding on our part. The English captain, who was a noble fellow, slapped his hand on his thigh, and remarked that 'none but a Yankee would have done that,' and instead of sinking us, hailed and asked who we were. The reply was, 'A United States vessel of war.' He then said he regretted the mistake he had made in firing the second gun, and would send a boat with an officer to explain matters. It was amusing to see how furious the crew were."

From the *Greyhound* Farragut was transferred as executive officer to the steamer *Seagull*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Porter. He soon after obtained command of the *Ferret*. Of this he says:

WITNESSES THE CAPTURE OF SAN JUAN CASTLE.

"I consider this another important event of my life. I had succeeded in getting a command. I went to sea in a few hours after joining my vessel, and recommenced operations against the pirates; but they had been well thinned out by this time, and kept so close in their hiding places that they rarely ventured out, except in the night, and my duties were principally those of a convoy through the Gulf as high as the 'Double-headed-shot-Keys.' The navigation was difficult, and it required great vigilance to prevent the loss of my vessel; but it was an admirable school for a young officer, and I realized its benefits all my life. I have never felt afraid to run a ship since, generally finding it a pleasant excitement."

In August, 1825, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and ordered to the frigate *Brandywine*, Captain Morris, which had been designated to convey the Marquis de Lafayette to France. "She was," he says, "during this cruise perhaps one of the fastest vessels in the world. I have seen her, when sailing with the Mediterranean squadron, spare them 12, 14 and even 16 sails."

In May, 1833, we find Farragut serving for the first time as executive officer of a large vessel, the *Natchez*. An officer who sailed with him says: "Never was the crew of a man-of-war better disciplined, or more contented and happy. The moment all hands were called, and Farragut took the trumpet, every man under him was alive and eager for duty. I remember well one occasion when he took the *Natchez* out of the harbor of Rio, which at the entrance is quite narrow, against a head wind, by a manœuvre termed, at that day, 'box-hauling.' There were several foreign men-of-war in port, English and French, whose officers and crews were watching us closely. Many declared that the manœuvre could not be successfully accomplished; but it was done splendidly without a balk or failure, and I shall remember to my dying day the glow of pride and satisfaction which we all felt."

In 1838, while in command of the *Erie*, Farragut witnessed the capture of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa by a French squadron under Admiral Baudin, the Prince de Joinville, who was in command of one of the French vessels, the *Crocodile*, especially distinguishing himself. It was on this occasion that Santa Anna lost his left leg. It was here that Farragut acquired that distrust of bombs which afterwards showed itself at New Orleans. In his report of the fight he said: "I am satisfied of one fact; viz., that they might have bombarded with the bomb-vessels for a month without success, while the

frigates would in four hours more, with their shell-shot, have reduced the fort to a heap of ruins." At this time, as he afterwards reported, he took great pains to inform himself "as to the local advantages in attacking the place, measured the depth of water all around the fort, and marked the penetration of every shell from the French ships; not that in so doing he had at the time looked forward to a war with Mexico, but I had made it a rule of my life to note these things with a view to the possible future." He always contended that had his experience been made use of, and the castle attacked by our Navy in 1847, they would have won the honors which accrued to the Army from its capture by our forces under Gen. Scott March 26, 1847. "I urged," he says, "that I could take the Castle of San Juan with the *Pennsylvania* and two sloops of war like the *Saratoga*, for which declaration I came very near being ruled out as a monomaniac."

WETS HIS COMMISSION AS COMMANDER.

September 27, 1841, Farragut received his commission as commander (dated September 9) which he wet with a dozen of champagne. In June following he closed his service on board the *Delaware* as executive officer, "a service," he says, "to which I shall always look back with gratitude, as it was the last step in the ladder of subordinate duties, and I feel proud to think I performed it with the same zeal as the first." Next followed a cruise in command of the *Decatur* flag ship of the Brazilian squadron. "This cruise," he says, "under Commodore Morris, was one of great interest to the Navy; it was the first effort of the old officers to exercise in naval tactics by the squadron, almost abandoned since 1812. Prior to that period our little fleets, small as they were, had been accustomed to cruise off the coast of the United States and exercise the officers and crews in the different manœuvres at sea."

In 1847 Farragut had command of the *Saratoga* which he obtained only after much urging of his claims to take an active part in the war with Mexico. He arrived in Mexican waters just after the surrender of Vera Cruz, and it was a source of bitter complaint from him at the time that he was allowed no opportunity to distinguish himself, which he ascribed, in letters to the Department, to the ill will of Commodore Perry. In 1854 he was sent to establish the Mare Island Navy-yard, and was senior officer on that coast during the Vigilant Committee troubles in San Francisco.

In July, 1858, after a residence of four years on the coast of California, Farragut returned to the East by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Soon after his arrival, he was ordered to take command of the *Brooklyn*, one of the new sloops-of-war built by contract. While in command of her he had some legal difficulty growing out of the death of one of his crew caused by unlawful punishment inflicted by the ship's corporal. "From the harassing abuse that Farragut received from pettifogging lawyers, and the erroneous statements in the papers, one would imagine that he was on trial, instead of Cocker. Mr. Charles O'Connor sustained Farragut with his opinion in this matter, and, though a stranger, refused to accept a fee, saying, 'Sir, it has been such pleasure for me to defend such a frank man, that I will not accept a cent.' The annoyance to which he had been subjected brought on an attack of fever, from which he barely recovered. A battle would not have affected him half as much as an accusation of cruelty or injustice."

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS—OPINION OF IRON-CLADS.

When the storm of war burst upon the country in 1861 Farragut was in Norfolk, where he made his home. He had the sagacity to perceive the coming trouble, but he was laughed at for his prophecies and was called a "croaker." When Virginia seceded he was forced to make his decision and come North, where he located with his family at Hastings on the Hudson. His history from this time on is familiar to the country. Ordered to the command of the West Gulf Squadron, he proceeded to the attack on New Orleans. Of the mortar vessels placed under his command for this service his biographer says: "He had very little faith in the efficacy of a mortar-fleet, and would have preferred to dispense with that appendage to the expedition. But it had been determined upon before he was consulted, the costly mortars had been ordered in November, and the schooners for them were being made ready under the direction of Commander D. D. Porter. So he accepted the undertaking, with its existing conditions, and proceeded to carry it out, as nearly as these would permit, in accordance with his early plan." They sorely tried his patience, it is added, by the delay their bombardment occasioned. Now it was evident, as he had anticipated, that almost the only practical effect of the bombardment was, to give the enemy long warning of the attack by the ships. In a report dated May 5, 1862, Lieut. Weitzel, who had examined the works, said: "Fort St. Philip stands, with one or two slight exceptions, to-day without a scratch. Fort Jackson was subjected to a torrent of 13-inch and 11-inch shells during a hundred and forty-four hours. To an inexperienced eye it seems as if this work was badly cut up. It is as strong to-day as when the first shell was fired at it."

Of the results of the attack on New Orleans Farragut's biographer says: "Thus was accomplished a feat in naval warfare which had no precedent, and which is still without a parallel except the one furnished by Farragut himself, two years later, at Mobile. Starting with seventeen wooden vessels, he had passed with all but three of them, against the swift current of a river but half a mile wide, between two powerful earthworks which had long been prepared for him, his course impeded by blazing rafts, and immediately thereafter had met the enemy's fleet of fifteen vessels, two of them iron-clad, and either captured or destroyed every one of them. And all this with a loss of but one ship from his own squadron. Probably few naval men would have believed that this work could have been done so effectually, even with iron-clads."

In the first flash of victory, he wrote, April 25, 1862:

"My Dearest Wife and Boy: I am so agitated that I can scarcely write, and shall only tell you that it has pleased Almighty God to preserve my life through a fire such as the world has scarcely known. I shall return properly my thanks, as well as those of our fleet, for His goodness and mercy."

In another letter he said: "Some will find fault with me for not doing them justice in my report of the passage of the forts; but you cannot satisfy all as to the measure of praise, and you know me well enough to know that I will not say what I don't know; and as to praising people individually who fought in the dark, for gallant conduct, and whom I did not see, that is out of the question. But I was particular as to all that came under my notice, and sent all the reports of the commanding officers respecting their officers." Another time he said: "Some are bitter against me, no doubt, because I tell them when I think they don't do their duty. You know my fault is not oppression, but being too lenient; but a man must do his work, particularly when that work is fighting, and if he doesn't I'll tell him of it. I don't want such men under my command, and am too glad for them to go home and get their 'rights.'"

On the Mississippi at the siege of Vicksburg Farragut had his first experience with iron-clads in a reconnaissance with Davis on his flag ship the *Benton*. "His sailor prejudices were not dissipated by the adventure. The fire of the enemy had scarcely drawn, when a heavy shot crashed through the armor, and killed a man by his side. Gazing for a moment at the frightful spectacle, he coolly remarked: 'Everybody to his taste. I am going on deck; I feel safer outside.' And there he remained outside, until beyond range." "The iron-clads are cowardly things," he said, "and I don't want them to succeed in the world."

PASSING THE BATTERIES AT FORT HUDSON.

At the time of the attempt to run the batteries at Port Hudson Mr. Loyall Farragut was visiting his father on board of the flagship *Hartford*, and he gives us from his own experience this description of the scene as witnessed from the deck of the *Hartford*, which alone succeeded in passing the batteries, with the gunboat *Albatross*, leaving her consorts below:

About dusk the signal was made with a red lantern displayed cautiously over the stern of the *Hartford*, for the fleet to form in line and follow the flagship. To one familiar with the sounds on board a man-of-war, and the sight of answering lights, it was soon apparent that the order was being promptly and quietly obeyed. But these moments of waiting seemed hours. The Admiral anxiously walked the deck, occasionally making a remark to Jenkins or Palmer, and watched for the signal "All ready." Finally the *Hartford* steamed ahead slowly, as the ships dropped into line.

The scene was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The night was closing in rapidly, and not a breath of air was stirring. An unnatural quiet prevailed on board the ship. The men are standing at the guns, with their sleeves rolled up, eagerly waiting for the work before them. Forward on the fore-castle stands Watson looking after his Sawyer rifle, while in the waist of the ship Tyson, Read, Hazeltine and Wemple, officers of division, move about the deck, cautioning the captains of their respective crews, and giving orders in a low voice. Captain Broome and Lieutenant Higby, with their marines who man the quarter-deck guns, stand all ready with accoutrements on, prepared to pull on train tackle, or to repel boarders with their muskets. Ensign C. Jones is looking after the Parrott rifle on the poop, and we know he will give a good account of himself in the action. Kimberley, the first lieutenant, seems to be omnipresent. He is looking after details himself, to see that everything is in readiness for fire quarters; splinter nettings up, and the carpenter's department in an efficient state for repairing damages. One of the most exposed positions on the ship, to my mind (if any one place is safer than another) is that occupied by Engineer Speights, who stands by the bell that communicates with the engine-room. On his coolness and bravery, in transmitting orders from the deck may depend the safety of the ships. Down below, too, we feel that there are others who are a no less important part in the personnel of the *Hartford*. Chief Engineer Kimball and his assistants stand at their posts. In the event of a shot or shell penetrating the boiler or the steam-chest, they run greater risk of their lives than those above them on the spar deck. Fleet Surgeon Foltz, with Doctors King, Hugg and Kennedy, is down below preparing for the wounded. Ensign J. Read has a general supervision of affairs on the berth deck, and we know that in his characteristic manner he is keeping every one up to the mark in his division.

The pulsation of the engine, and the thump! thump! of the screw, sounded painfully distinct as we neared the batteries. The Admiral stood on the poop deck, with his immediate staff around him, moving about occasionally, in that quick, active way for which he was so conspicuous; now watching the vessels astern, now looking ahead for the first offensive demonstration from the enemy. In the midst of these anxieties of a commander, his thoughts reverted to his son, who stood beside him. He had not time to say much, but in the most affectionate manner gave him some practical hints as to the mode of using a tourniquet and stanching a wound. Taking from his pocket a simple piece of hempen rope, about a yard in length, to which was securely fastened at one end a cross-piece of wood, he showed how quickly the rope could be passed round a wounded limb and twisted tightly by means of the piece of wood which acted as a lever.

Suddenly a rocket darted up into the air, on the right bank of the river, followed quickly by another, and almost immediately after came a sharp discharge from a battery in front. Only the Sawyer gun forward on the fore-castle could be brought to bear, but it was put in service as soon as possible. Soon—though it seemed ages—new batteries opened out abreast of the ship, and our guns replied with a will. The gunners would watch for a flash, and then blaze away with alacrity. The trou-

ble seemed to be to keep them from firing too rapidly. Such a sight is not often to be witnessed in a lifetime. As the action became general the pyrotechnic display was magnificent. The deep hollow roar of the mortars anchored below could be heard, in contradistinction from all other sounds, and they kept at their work manfully, eliciting more than one compliment from the Admiral. The 13-inch shells, with their burning fuses, passed across the heavens like meteors. The old ship quivered at each discharge of her Dahlgrens, and seemed a mass of fire. The enemy had started bonfires at different points, to perfect their aim, and these added materially to the illumination and enhanced the grandeur of the scene.

ANECDOTE OF COMMODORE PALMER.

Of Commodore Palmer we have this story told: The sympathetic cheers which went up from the crew, as they manned the rigging when Farragut left the *Hartford* to return to New Orleans, were ever remembered by him with pleasure. There was much of sentiment in his composition, and he could appreciate such a demonstration when given with unmistakable sincerity. His association with Commodore Palmer, too, had been extremely agreeable, and he had especially learned to respect that officer from one incident. At the passage of Vicksburg, Palmer commanded the *Troquois*, the leading ship. The flag-ship stopped her engines for a few minutes to allow the vessels in rear to close up. Perceiving this circumstance, and imagining that some accident had befallen the Admiral, Palmer dropped his vessel down to the *Hartford*. The Admiral misunderstood the movement at first, and seizing a trumpet from the officer of the deck he hailed, saying, "Captain Palmer, what do you mean by disobeying my orders?" Palmer replied, "I thought, Admiral, you had more fire than you could stand, and I came down to draw part of it off." It was gallantly done, and Farragut never forgot it. Under a reserve of manner and dignified bearing which almost amounted to pomposity, Palmer showed a warm and generous nature. He was brave and cool under fire, and always ready to obey his chief's commands. The writer has seen him going into battle dressed with scrupulous neatness, performing the last part of his toilet in buttoning his kid gloves as though he were about to enter a ball-room. He died at St. Thomas, West Indies, Dec. 7, 1867, while in command of the South Atlantic squadron.

On the Red River expedition Farragut makes this comment in a letter to his son:

"I hear that the enemy got ahead of our troops on the march to Shreveport. Our forces had several miles of wagons ahead of the column, and no one looking out for the enemy. The first thing they knew, the enemy were upon them in force, and whipped them in detail, and Bull Run was re-enacted. We lost three or four thousand killed, wounded and missing, the wagon train, and 20 guns, the finest batteries we had."

"I tell you all these things, boy, that you may learn as you go along in life. At any rate, when you get a command, don't put your baggage in the way, so that you cannot get your troops or guns out except by stampeding."

"I write flat on my back. I am just getting over a boil that would humble the greatest hero that ever fought a war."

As to Grant the Admiral says: "The rebels say they have defeated Grant; but I do not believe it, and my opinion is, that if they whip him to-day they will have to repeat it to-morrow."

"The victory of the *Kearsarge* over the *Alabama* (he writes July 30, 1864) raised me up. I would sooner have fought that fight than any ever fought on the ocean. Only think! it was fought like a tournament, in full view of thousands of French and English, with a perfect confidence, on the part of all but the Union people, that we would be whipped. People came from Paris to witness the fight. Why, my poor little good-for-nothing *Hatteras* would have whipped her (the *Alabama*) in 15 minutes, but for an unlucky shot in her boiler. She struck the *Alabama* two shots for one, while she floated. But the triumph of the *Kearsarge* was grand. Winslow had my old first lieutenant of the *Hartford*, Thornton, in the *Kearsarge*. He is as brave as a lion, and as cool as a parson. I go for Winslow's promotion."

THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

Rear-Admiral Bailey, who was prevented by yellow fever from taking part in the attack on Mobile, wrote in advance of it: "I reciprocate with you in perfectly ignoring personal interests or private feeling, but going in with heart and soul for the good of the service and the perpetuation of the nation in its entirety. Nothing will please me more than to hoist once more the square red flag, and lead the van of your squadron into Mobile Bay to the capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines, as well as the city. Put me down for two chances, as the Jackass said to the Monkey at the Lion's ball."

"Volunteers were not wanting, Commander J. R. M. Mullany and Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins being conspicuous among the number. The former was assigned to the gunboat *Oneida*, and the latter to the double-turreted monitor *Chickasaw*."

From the description of the world famous battle we take the following incidents: "The *Brooklyn* was appointed to lead, because she had four chase-guns and apparatus for picking up torpedoes. At half-past five the Admiral, still sipping his tea, quietly said, 'Well, Drayton, we might as well get under way.' In one minute answering signals came from the whole fleet, the wooden vessels taking up their respective positions, and steering for Sand Island Channel, while the four monitors fled out of Monitor Bay, and formed in single column to the right of the wooden ships, the leading one being abreast of the *Brooklyn*."

"The order," writes an officer of the *Hartford* in his journal, from which Mr. Farragut quotes, "was to go 'slowly, slowly,' and receive the fire of Fort Morgan. At six minutes past seven the fort opened, having allowed us to get into such short range that we appre-

hended some snare; in fact, I heard the order passed for our guns to be elevated for fourteen hundred yards some time before one was fired. The calmness of the scene was sublime. No impatience, no irritation, no anxiety, except for the fort to open; and, after it did open, full five minutes elapsed before we answered. In the mean time the guns were trained as if at a target, and all the sounds I could hear were, 'Steady! boys, steady! Left tackle a little; so! so!' Then the roar of a broadside, and an eager cheer as the enemy were driven from their water battery. Don't imagine they were frightened; no man could stand under that iron shower; and the brave fellows returned to their guns as soon as it lulled, only to be driven away again."

"At twenty minutes past seven we had come within range of the enemy's gunboats, which opened their fire upon the *Hartford*, and, as the Admiral told me afterward, made her their special target. First they struck our foremast, and then lodged a shot of 120 pounds in our mainmast. By degrees they got better elevation; and I have saved a splinter from the hammock netting to show how they felt their way lower. Splinters after that came by cords, and in size sometimes were like logs of wood. No longer came the cheering cry, 'Nobody hurt yet.' The *Hartford*, by some unavoidable chance, fought the enemy's fleet and fort together for twenty minutes by herself, timbers crashing, and wounded pouring down—cries never to be forgotten."

"By half-past seven the *Tecumseh* was well up with the fort, and drawing slowly by the *Tennessee*, having her on the port beam, when suddenly she reeled to port and went down with almost every soul on board, destroyed by a torpedo."

"Craven, in his eagerness to engage the ram, had passed to the west of the fatal buoy. If he had gone but his breadth of beam eastward of it, he would have been safe, so far as the torpedoes were concerned."

"This appalling disaster was not immediately realized by the fleet. Some supposed the *Tennessee* had been sunk, or some advantage gained over the enemy, and cheer after cheer from the *Hartford* was taken up and echoed along the line. But Farragut, from his lofty perch, saw the true state of affairs, and his anxiety was not decreased when the *Brooklyn*, just ahead, suddenly stopped. He hailed his pilot Freeman above him in the top, to ask, 'What is the matter with the *Brooklyn*? She must have plenty of water there.' 'Plenty and to spare, Admiral,' the man replied. Alden had seen the *Tecumseh* go down, and the heavy line of torpedoes across the channel made him pause. The *Brooklyn* began to back; the vessels in the rear, pressing on those in the van, soon created confusion, and disaster seemed imminent. 'The batteries of our ships were almost silent,' says an eye-witness, 'while the whole of Mobile Point was a living flame.'

"What's the trouble?" was shouted through a trumpet from the flagship to the *Brooklyn*.

"Torpedoes!" was shouted back in reply.

"Damn the torpedoes!" said Farragut. "Four bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!" And the *Hartford* passed the *Brooklyn*, assumed the head of the line, and led the fleet to victory. It was the one only way out of the difficulty, and any hesitation would have closed even this escape from a frightful disaster."

Farragut, we are told, often mentioned with enthusiasm the prompt "Ay, ay, sir!" which came from Jouett as he responded to the order, "Gun boat chase enemy's gun boats. He set his axemen at work to cut the fastenings which confined the *Metacomet* to the *Hartford*, and was off in a moment."

"Knowles, the old quartermaster, mentions that he saw the Admiral come on deck just as the poor fellows who had been killed were being laid out on the port side of the quarter deck. He says, 'It was the only time I ever saw the old gentleman cry, but the tears came in his eyes, like a little child.'"

"Among the Admiral's notes I find the following memorandum concerning the loss of the *Tecumseh*: 'General Orders required the vessels to pass inside the buoys next to Fort Morgan. When the *Tecumseh* reached that point, it looked so close that poor Craven said to the pilot, 'The Admiral ordered me to go inside that buoy, but it must be a mistake.' He ran just his breadth of beam too far westward, struck a torpedo, and went down in two minutes. Alden saw the buoys ahead, and stopped his ship. This liked to have proved fatal to all of us. I saw the difficulty, and ordered the *Hartford* ahead, and the fleet to follow. Allowing the *Brooklyn* to go ahead was a great error. It lost not only the *Tecumseh* but many valuable lives, by keeping us under the fire of the forts for thirty minutes; whereas, had I led, as I intended to do, I would have gone inside the buoys, and all would have followed me. The officers and crews of all the ships did their duty like men. There was but one man who showed fear, and he was allowed to resign. This was the most desperate battle I ever fought since the days of the old *Essex*. It has been said that Buchanan was advised not to make his second attack, as we were all prisoners. Buck said, 'No, I will be killed or taken prisoner, and now I am in the humor I will have it out at once.'"

"When the *Tecumseh* was going down, Commander Craven and his pilot, John Collins, met at the foot of the ladder leading to the top of the turret. Craven, knowing that it was through no fault of the pilot, but by his own command, that the fatal change in her course had been made, stepped back, saying, 'After you, pilot.' 'There was nothing after me,' said Mr. Collins in telling the story; 'for when I reached the top round of the ladder, the vessel seemed to drop from under me.'"

Among the incidents of this famous battle, none that I have been enabled to gather shows a greater display of heroism than the effort of Acting Ensign (now Lieutenant-Commander) Henry C. Nields to rescue the survivors of the *Tecumseh*. Commodore Parker says: "Starting from the port quarter of the *Metacomet*, and steering the boat himself, this mere boy pulled directly

under the battery of the *Hartford*, and around the *Brooklyn*, to within a few hundred yards of the fort, exposed to the fire of both friends and foes. After he had gone a little distance from his vessel, he seemed suddenly to reflect that he had no flag flying, when he dropped the yoke-ropes, picked up a small ensign from the bottom of the boat, and unfurling it from its staff, which he shipped in a socket made for it in the stern-sheets, he threw it full to the breeze, amid the loud cheers of his men. 'I can scarcely describe,' says an officer of the *Tennessee*, 'how I felt at witnessing this most gallant act. The muzzle of our gun was slowly raised, and the bolt intended for the *Tecumseh* flew harmlessly over the heads of that glorious boat's crew, far down in the line of our foes.' After saving Ensign Zetlich, eight men, and the pilot, Nields turned, and pulling for the fleet, succeeded in reaching the *Oneida*, where he remained until the close of the action."

We must close our extracts from this most interesting volume, referring our readers to the work itself, of whose quality these excerpts will give some idea. It is an octavo of 570 pages, illustrated by a portrait of Farragut at the age of 37, and another taken later in life. Illustrations are also given of the capture of the *Essex*, in 1814, the passage of the forts at New Orleans and the batteries of Port Hudson, and of the battle of Mobile bay; also, diagrams of the approaches to New Orleans and the order of attack, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, order of attack at Port Hudson and at Mobile bay; and a facsimile of an autograph letter from the Admiral to his wife. In the appendix is given a list of the vessels and officers at the capture of New Orleans, April 24, 1862, and at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. A chronology of Farragut's history, and an excellent index, accompany the volume, which will, we hope, have the circulation it deserves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

SLIP OF THE FOWLER WHEEL.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In a paper on the Torpedo Boat *Alarm*, recently read before the Naval Institute, by Lieut. Commanding Brown, and published in your *JOURNAL*, there occurs the statement, that "from data reported by P. A. Engineer G. W. Stivers, U. S. N. (who directed a trial of the 'Fowler propelling and steering wheel'), the slip was easily calculated, and was only 3.3-10 per cent." As this seems rather remarkable, I suggest that, for the information of many engineers, Lieut. Commanding Brown be requested to publish the data which he used, and also a demonstration of his easy method of computing the slip. GAS.

FIGHTING BOWS ON.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The suggestion of Lieut. Brown to fight vessels bows on is merely a return to the system of action of Ligurian, Venetian, and other nations bordering the Mediterranean sea. During the Napoleonic wars the nations of Europe were provided with gunboats, with only one gun mounted on the bows under cover, and they were pointed through a port which permitted lateral training. These vessels were lateen rigged, had no head spars, and were provided with long oars or sculls. When in battle the sails were lowered, and oars used to keep them head to the enemy. They were moored at nearly every available anchorage on the coast where a battery could be erected for their protection. They sallied forth when their enemy least expected them, particularly so when the object to be attacked was becalmed. The gunboats also accompanied men-of-war of different classes and acted as skirmishers or for quick manoeuvring about the head or stern of vessels engaged in broadside firing. At least 50 such boats were anchored in the docks of Genoa in 1843. While dredging the docks the bow or prow of Andre Dorea's gunboat was found. It was built to carry the bow gun or ram. In Paul Veronese's battle scenes that type of gunboat is frequently represented. Capt. Barrett, in his hasty defence of New York harbor, referred to by Col. Delafield, U. S. Engineers, in 1862, proposed to ironclad the bows of canal boats, and to mount a heavy gun thereon, and anchor them head and stern to tide courses, to defend their torpedo plans. The boats were also secured to each other by logs and chains, to check the passage of a fleet, and to steady the boats.

Bow firing has the advantage of offering a smaller target. Twin screws should be applied to vessels of that type; the gunboats should be small with great speed. It will be seen the only difference in the ideas of Lieut. Brown is in the use of steam instead of oars to keep bows on. BOB STAY.

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. WINGATE.

A prominent officer of the National Guard, whose commendation is not lightly bestowed, sends us the following spontaneous and well deserved tribute to the late Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, State of New York:

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Will you spare your valuable space for a few words of justice and soldierly good will. I regret a seeming lack of acknowledgment of the invaluable

service rendered the soldiery of our country—both Regular and militia—by a prominent National Guard officer, lately resigned. I refer to Brigadier General George W. Wingate. In any other country than America, the success which Gen. Wingate has achieved in the up-building of the militia arm, and making it a power for effective work, would have received a grateful recognition; but the National Guard can at least testify appreciation of his merit, for to him it is much indebted for the position it occupies to-day. Throw aside rifle practice, and where would be the friendly relations which steadily strengthen and grow more enduring between the Regulars and the militia? It is rifle practice which has taught the lawless element of our cities to respect "soldiers who can shoot."

Wingate's restless energy and indomitable pertinacity has accomplished great results. Critics may say he has ridden a hobby! True, but he has ridden well and to some purpose. Like all men he has made mistakes; his methods of administration have oftentimes been open to severe stricture and keen criticism, and led to unpopularity. But, an admirable rifleman himself, he has taught us well, considering everything, nor should it be overlooked that he was called upon to mould and fashion a mass of crude material, by means of processes and methods untried and unfamiliar. Many crudities yet exist; but surely, though slowly, the system of rifle practice is becoming symmetrical and shapely, and the credit is due to him. And now that Gen. Wingate has given over the laboring oar, laid aside his uniform, and returned to private life, let the National Guard not forget the debt of obligation owing to him. BROOKLYN.

MICHAELIS AND THE PLAINS-CRITICS.

Facilis gabbalus chinchinni.

(Freely translated, 'Tis none's use easy to talk.)

AFTER a man is killed or defeated, it is easy to see how victory might have perched on his banners. Now, though I was bred among Indians, yet I would not set myself up as a judge of Indian fighting. Nevertheless, it does strike me that your correspondent from Rawlins is a bit illogical. He would have had Thornburgh await reinforcements, and at the same time asserts the inferiority of the Ute to the Sioux. Major Thornburgh measured the enemy fairly, but was afraid of the taunt of the old practised cavalry Indian-fighters—Ah! in such cases we would not have asked for reinforcements.

Again, though it is evident that Thornburgh did not behave before a wily enemy in a general military manner, neither did Custer with all his specific acquirements—and if necessary other like names might be mentioned—I am not sure but that Jones, Smith, or Thomas, of the cavalry or infantry, might have avoided Thornburgh's mistake, but I doubt if it would be because they were not artillerymen, paymasters, or ordnances. It takes some courage to ask for reinforcements in front of an enemy inferior to the Sioux. When the white can bring the shock to bear, the Indian is overturned and scattered, but disorganization does not discourage him. The individualism of the barbarous races then comes to his assistance, and the hardest of his fighting has then to be met.

Custer and Thornburgh were beaten by placing a small, fatigued body of men and horses in a disadvantageous position, against better horses, better marksmen, and five times as many of them, and not from an inferiority of arm. General Terry I know would not say so—for the weapon was of his own adoption and he may be justly proud of it.

I cannot say for whom Michaelis's defence is meant—I never supposed any considerable portion of the Army ever believed that either Custer or Thornburgh was beaten through a superiority of weapon in the hands of the savages. The newspaper reports of the inferiority of the Springfield we all supposed were written for citizen Buncombe. Against this Michaelis's trouble may not be misapplied. For nine pounds of metal I doubt if there be a better weapon than the Springfield in the hands of troops.

Of what use would it be to give the option of a heavier than the Springfield rifle to the cavalry, if they stick to their carbine in preference to the present rifle? An old western or southern hunter will carry his old-fashioned long rifle across his saddle all day through the brush without complaint to himself or horse; what prevents a soldier doing the same? Why should close order (which the rifle is said to be detrimental to) be insisted on when the closer you are huddled the quicker you get killed? I have not yet seen any statement that the white man was killed beyond the range of his own weapon.

They talk about repeating arms; a few are known to have been in the Indians' hands, but the greatest repeaters are where ten Indians behind rocks pen one white man; to him they are all repeaters.

Then we hear of the failure of the S. carbine during action. How many of the Indians' Brummagems fail in the same time?

I think that the facts and the use of the *Army* show that the Springfield are the best made guns in existence. I don't say they are the best guns, but the best made.

As I was the first Army officer to vote for its adoption, so I still hold that the Remington is a better system. The reports of officers on the trial weapons issued showed that the Remingtons were not well made. The company in placing the arm in the hands of the Army failed in three things, and thus sacrificed the advantages of the system: 1. The small parts were made of inferior metal. 2. Against the recommendation of the St. Louis Board the company neglected to strengthen the main spring; and 3. The hammer's face was sharp, and cut the finger in striking back the breech-block stud.

Michaelis says that fermature is pretty much out of the problem. Farley proves that length of tube is in it, as is also powder charge (I hear no complaints of the ball). In this the Springfield is at a disadvantage. Its

long, clumsy breech-block deutilizes tube space. Other things equal, I think the Remington would outshoot it. It is a quicker gun also. It can be loaded muzzle up. I would like to own a Remington made by Benton.

A fancy target rifle is not necessarily the best weapon for troops; as to profit, its weight and ammunition may make it an elephant. I do not think that we need soon fear that the Indian will arm himself with such *pieces de place*, and so, by a Turkish mortar-fire of them, outshoot our Springfield, fairly handled. For, as to range, you can, of course, make a wall piece that will beat the Springfield "all hollow." Nobody will care to carry it and its ammunition. At the trials adopting our present arm, the Board (not peculiarly an Ordnance one, nor I should think with Staff prejudices) did not think that the small excess of range of the Martini-Henry compensated for the "kick." On the St. Louis Board before that, a member suggested the judiciousness of pointing out the necessity for some means of fending recoil. He was laughed down for his effeminacy. Since then it has become an accepted problem.

May be some day we will have a 9lb. gun, 90 grains of powder, a 33-inch tube, and a means of fending recoil. I have suggested a pad on the upper arm, use one myself, and find it complete with the present charge. Ordnance men will tell you that our copper shell will not resist 90 grains. Well, make one that will. If want of ductility is insuperable, then take brass altogether, and prime fresh before action. Once was wanted a cartridge to suit the gun; the problem has long since become to suit a gun to the cartridge.

From Michaelis's communication I should judge he had never heard the old Florida hunter's story. He was telling of his gun being able to carry an immense charge. "Why," said the bystanders, "how could you bear the recoil?" "It didn't relike a darned bit; if anything, a *leste furrida*." I would suggest to the Ordnance Department to hunt that gun up.

In conclusion, and no doubt you are tired (I am), the Plains-critics evidently wish to rob the Indian of the credit that should have any man with a good eye, good nerves, and whose families depend constantly on his skill in the use of his weapon for their daily meat.

JNO. HAMILTON.

FORT PREEBLE, NOV. 3.

(Correspondence of the *Army and Navy Journal*.)

A STORY OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1879.

Mrs. EATON, widow of General J. H. Eaton, who was Secretary of War under General Jackson's administration, died in this city on Friday, Nov. 7. This old lady was quite a remarkable personage, and her death requires more than a passing notice.

Margaret, or, as she was called in the early days of this century, Peggy O'Neal, was the daughter of "Billy" O'Neal, a rather well-to-do and jovial Irishman, who for some years after the last war with England kept a hotel or tavern in the old Gadsby Row, near the corner of Twenty-first and I streets. Margaret, his eldest daughter, married Purser Timberlake, of the Navy; Mary married Dr. Philip Grimes Randolph, a surgeon in the Army, and "Jimmy," the son, was appointed by General Jackson a 2d lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons, when that regiment was raised in 1836.

It was a curious atmosphere that in which Margaret O'Neal was brought up. Her father's hotel was the stopping place of many distinguished men at the time she was passing from girlhood to womanhood. Clay, Jackson, Gen. Eaton (Senator from Tennessee), Commodore Decatur, Purser Timberlake, and many others connected with the public service were frequent guests of the house, and the pretty face, vivacious manner, and the generally captivating ways of Peggy were one of the great attractions of O'Neal's.

Margaret must have been born about 1794, although very recently, in speaking of her age, she said she was born in the year that Washington died. But she frequently spoke of remembering many circumstances connected with the funeral obsequies of Washington, and she described them with so much accuracy that we are induced to believe that she must have been at that time some five or six years old.

It was on one day, a few years after the close of the war of 1812, that the stage drove up to O'Neal's, and among the guests that alighted were Commodore Stephen Decatur and Purser Timberlake. Peggy was looking at the arrivals from the window as Billy O'Neal welcomed them, and the eyes of Timberlake and the young woman met. The father of a gentleman, now a captain in the Navy, who lived near the tavern, said, some years since, that he was standing near the entrance to the house at the time, and that Peggy came out of the door, and as she gave her father a sound slap on the shoulder she said, pointing to Timberlake: "By God! that's the man I am going to marry." Peggy was well known as a scornful of all conventionalities, and those who knew her were never surprised at her use of the strangest language.

It was even so, for in a very short time Timberlake and Margaret O'Neal were married, much to the joy of Billy and Mrs. O'Neal, who had long since found the daughter much more than they could manage.

There were three children born to the Timberlakes—a son, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Virginia and Margaret, who both grew to womanhood. The married life of the Timberlakes appeared to be a happy one, but in 1838 the Purser died in the Mediterranean on board the old *Constitution*.

General Eaton was elected a Senator from Tennessee in 1818. He had for years previous to the death of Timberlake been a guest of the O'Neal house, and his attentions to Mrs. Timberlake had been the subject of much comment. In fact there was so much scandal in regard to the affair that when it was announced that Eaton was to marry the pretty widow, "society" rose in its dignity and said it could not, nor would not, receive

her. Old Hickory had hobnobbed with Billy and Mrs. O'Neal, and he had patted the rosy cheeks of Peggy, and lavished many caresses upon her for years, and of course he heard all the gossip. The old fellow had a monstrous sweet tooth in his head, and, absurd as it may appear, I verily believe that had he been an unmarried man he would himself have made Peggy his wife.

Jackson had determined to make Eaton Secretary of War. He declared that after all that had been said the proposed marriage must be consummated, "and," said old Hickory, "if the Cabinet ladies do not receive your wife, I will turn out the whole pack."

Van Buren was Secretary of State; Ingham, of Pennsylvania, was Secretary of the Treasury; John Branch, of North Carolina, was Secretary of the Navy; Barry, of Kentucky, was Postmaster-General, and Berrien, of Georgia, was Attorney-General. Van Buren was a widower, and perhaps the wildest old chap that this country has ever produced. He had no wife or daughters to bulldoze him, and he came out boldly in defence of Eaton and Peggy. This act of Van Buren's undoubtedly decided the next Presidential campaign, for Jackson was so pleased with it that he threw his whole soul into the contest for Van Buren for the next Presidency, and he succeeded. Jackson was in a position to dictate absolutely who should be the democratic candidate, and had he decided upon any other than Van Buren he would certainly have been elected.

The Cabinet ladies would not give in, and sure enough the Cabinet was reconstructed—all going out but Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Barry, who had also taken the side of Mrs. Eaton. Great strength was given to the enemy by the addition to their ranks of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice-President. He was a man of the strictest code of morals, and he looked with holy horror upon Mrs. Eaton. This of course made old Hickory furious, and if ever the great Nullifier had committed any overt act he would have been ground to powder.

When the Cabinet was reconstructed General Eaton was sent as Governor to Florida, and after remaining there a short time he was sent as Minister to Spain. To that country Mrs. Eaton accompanied him, taking with her her two daughters. Here the great beauty of the mother and the daughters created a furore, and as they were away from the intrigues and scandals and discomforts to which they would have been subjected to in this country, they were as happy as possible. During the last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, General Eaton was recalled, and he came home and established himself in Washington, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. The General had become rather a snuffy old fellow, and his principal occupation in his latter years was in hearing the news and in passing his evenings in playing whist with Dr. Tom Miller and a few old chaps in the West End.

The eldest Miss Timberlake married Sompayo, a Frenchman, and called by some the Duke de Sompayo. If she is really a Duchesse she is not worthy of consideration, for we have never heard of her having done anything to mitigate the sorrows of her mother, or to render her any assistance in the latter years of her life, when troubles and trials came thick upon her.

The youngest daughter married Mr. Randolph, who, we believe, at the time of his marriage was a passed midshipman in the Navy. Both Mrs. Randolph and her husband are dead many years since, leaving one son and three daughters to be cared for by Mrs. Eaton.

A few years after the death of Gen. Eaton, the widow was living quietly on I street, near 21st, with her grand children. A good looking young Italian, by the name of Buchignani, had established a dancing school on Pennsylvania avenue and 21st street, over Brown's grocery store. Mrs. Eaton was in the habit of conducting the little Randolphs there to receive their lessons in dancing and deportment, and the Italian determined to make love to the widow, who was still a beautiful woman, and who was possessed of a comfortable fortune. This was about the year 1859, and Mrs. Eaton must have been twenty-five years older than Buchignani. But they were married, and then commenced a series of troubles that would have utterly crushed a woman of irresolute nature. Buchignani succeeded in getting possession of his wife's estate, and then he eloped with the youngest of the Randolph daughters. The other daughter is a lady of fine character and great refinement. But in 1862 she was so unfortunate as to marry Major Beaumont, of one of the New Jersey Cavalry regiments, who shortly abandoned her to run away with Mrs. Randolph, the wife of his brother-in-law. Beaumont, after a curious career of crime in California, committed suicide a year or two since, and Mrs. Beaumont is now a clerk in one of the Government offices. Of late she and her brother have been the support of their aged grandmother, for whom they have most tenderly cared.

Jimmy O'Neal did not remain long in the Dragoons, as he resigned in 1838, and we believe he died soon after. He left a son, who married the pretty Miss Vivian, sister of Major Jo. Redfern, of Washington, and who was soon left a widow. She afterwards married Lieut. Comp. of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and upon again becoming a widow she married Capt. Carr, of the 1st Cavalry.

At the time General Eaton was appointed Minister to Spain, General Geo. D. Ramsay, who was a lieutenant of Artillery, was on topographical duty at Washington. He had been frequently thrown in contact with the General and Mrs. Eaton, and he was a very great favorite with both of them.

They were very anxious to have a gentleman of such fine presence and distinguished manners with them at the court of Madrid, and the madame used all her persuasive powers to induce him to consent to being ordered to duty with the legation, but without avail.

Until within a very short time Mrs. Eaton was in excellent health, and in spite of her years she was still a very beautiful woman. She was very cheerful, very fond of talking of Jackson's administration, and she appeared to be entirely free from any regrets or any animosities.

Take her all in all, Mrs. Eaton was the most remarkable woman who has passed from the stage since the death of Madame Bonaparte. We cannot here give the history of the political events which occurred between the years 1839 and 1836, but that the old lady who has just died did more during that period to shape the politics of the whole country than any other person cannot be denied.

The talk and scandal concerning Eaton and Mrs. Timberlake was not confined to Washington. The whole country was full of it, and even the cadets at the West Point Academy were divided and took sides on the momentous question. In 1839 Capt. Tom. Harrison, of the 3d Infantry, who had been spending some time in Washington, went out to Jefferson Barracks to join his regiment. Dr. Grimes Randolph, who had married a sister of Mrs. Eaton, was stationed there, and he heard some remarks that Harrison had made in regard to Mrs. Eaton. That was a chivalric age, and officers were quick to resent any aspersions on them or on their kindreds. Harrison was a bold, rollicking fellow who had made a great reputation as a cavalry officer during the war of 1812, but the Doctor called him out, and they went over to the island just opposite the barracks to have it out. The Doctor was slightly wounded, and the matter ended there.

There were intrigues, escapades, and duels, all growing out of the Eaton-Timberlake embroglio, which it would take a volume to recount, and which it would not be proper here to relate.

We had nearly forgotten to relate that Buchignani, after spending, it is said, some \$70,000 of his wife's property in Italy and Canada, returned to New York, where he now lives. He married Miss Randolph after a divorce had been gained by Mrs. Eaton, and we have heard that he has of late been a most devoted husband. All of which we take *cum grano salis*.

EBBITT.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.

The drill season of 1879-80 opened for the troops of New York city, in many cases as early as September 1, so that in this second week of November every organization of the division is actively engaged in the work of completing the drill and discipline of its members. For years past the JOURNAL has watched and noted the efforts made in these organizations toward perfecting the duties of the soldier; has criticised and praised, pointed out defects, and offered timely advice, in many cases most happily for the companies. This season, in order that the progress should be noted, we, on Monday evening last, November 10, visited each armory in the division in order to observe the attendance, general state of discipline, and method in use for the instruction of the troops.

During this visit, we saw much worthy of the extreme of praise, while in other cases the very severest of censure might be meted to company and field officers. The instruction imparted in the squad and company makes or mars the soldier, and time and again when in the exercise of the school of the battalion we have pointed out the defects of this or that organization; the troubles have arisen from the neglect or carelessness in the teaching of the first rudiments during the early drills of the season. It is now that the watchful care of the field officer is especially needed in order that the several units should be instructed alike, while in the companies themselves commanders and file-closers should be eyes in watching for every defect that might tend to impede the proper working of either manual or marching. The slightest detail should be explained, the instructors being clear and concise, so that each and every movement will be impressed on the minds of the men.

In the 5th regiment drills have been entirely suspended, the building assigned to the command as an armory being deemed unsafe for the exercise of even squad drills. This state of affairs is to be regretted, for at the close of last season the command had made a decided movement for the better, and the total stoppage of all assemblages of companies will not only tend to throw the regiment back, but may so demoralize the men that on an emergency it would be found utterly impossible to organize the command. It is to be hoped that ere the close of the month quarters of sufficient extent will be obtained at least for squad and company drill.

In the 7th regiment, Co. G, Capt. James C. Abrams, occupied the main drill room, having a front of eighteen files, with one officer and five sergeants. The instruction was in the school of the company—all members of this regiment being fully instructed in the squad and manual are being allowed to join the company. The men were not steady, marchings barely average, while the wheelings were positively bad. Very little instruction was given the men, the officer in command merely issuing the several commands and awaiting their execution. Had the principles of the wheel been explained the pivot guide would not have taken steps of fully eighteen inches. Co. D, Capt. Wm. H. Kipp, occupied the lower drill room, with 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 17½ files, drilling in the manual of arms, and loading and firing. The instruction was of the very best quality, the captain explaining the several motions, while the attention of the men could not be better. In both companies the discipline was perfect.

The 8th regiment has been without an armory since the destruction of the 23d street building, but a headquarters and company meeting and squad rooms have been secured on 7th avenue near 34th street. Last winter the companies were exercised in the State Arsenal on the evenings left vacant by regiments; but the announcement that the building was unsafe, and the order discontinuing drills, destroyed even this temporary resource. On the application of Col. Scott, the Board of Aldermen have assigned the regiment to the building on 9th avenue and 26th street, and as soon as the mayor and controller have signed the lease the regiment will use it for drill purposes only, retaining their present home as headquarters and quartermaster's department. It is hoped that their drills will be commenced ere December 1.

In the 9th regiment, Co. B with 3 officers, 3 sergeants and 17½ files, occupied the main room, executing the schools of the soldier and company. The general appearance of the command was excellent; but the discipline might be greatly improved upon. The instruction was not as concise as was necessary, while the duties of guides and file-closers were not understood. Drill by detail would greatly assist in perfecting the company. Company C, Capt. J. C. Tallman, was represented by 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 3 drummers and 17½ files, the assemblage being for the purpose of having the Assistant Inspector-General decide as to the merits of retaining in service or disbanding the company. There was no drill, and

during the inspection the discipline was poor, and men very unsteady.

At the armory of the 11th regiment Cos. A, I and K were formed as one, under command of Capt. Fleischbein, their combined strength being 2 captains, 2 first and second lieutenants, 8 sergeants, and 19 files. The exercise was simply a squad drill without arms, and was most defective. The number in line was too great, while the excess of officers and sergeants impeded the working of the squad. The idea of commencing with squad drills without arms is a good one, and must tend to increase the drill and discipline of the regiment, but care should be taken that the instruction is properly administered. Had the three companies been divided into three squads of 12 each, under separate instructors and under one general supervision, the effect on the men would be greatly improved.

Companies A and G occupied the armory of the 12th regiment, but as the former was holding its company meeting, K, with 2 officers, 5 sergeants, and 16 files, drilled in the main room, under Capt. Fackner. The instruction was in company movements, manual, and loadings and firing. The manual was good, especially by the numbers, the instructor being careful to note and correct every deficiency, while the different firings were most evenly executed. File-closers' duties are to aid the instructor by noting and correcting errors in the rear ranks, and not to lounge and chat during a drill. The marchings and wheelings were extremely fair. It was noticed that a guard was posted at the door of this armory, with a corporal to see that the sentry performed his duty. This is a very good move, for during the course of the season each man will have learned the rudiments of guard and sentinel duty by actual experience.

Companies A, B and G were present at the armory of the 22d regiment, in the following strength: Co. A, 2 officers, 5 sergeants, 11 files; Co. B, 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 26½ files; Co. G, 2 officers, 4 sergeants, 14½ files. The school of the soldier and company, without arms, were exercised in each command, the discipline being of the very best description, the attention excellent, and the instruction clear and concise. It was the best witnessed in the division during the evening, and the information thus imparted must tell when the companies assemble under arms, or meet for instruction in battalion movements. The system was perfect, and we commend it to the other organizations of the division.

Notwithstanding the repeated orders, circulars and appeals made by Col. Cavanagh to the members of the 69th Regiment, to the effect that company drills should be well attended, the command made the poorest showing in the division. The hour of assembly was 8 o'clock P. M., but at 8:10 there were but five members of Co. B in the building, while those of Co. E came straggling in one by one. At about 25 minutes past 8, Capt. Coleman's Co. E entered the drill hall—one officer, one sergeant and seven files; to these were added the five stragglers of Co. B, and the drill was commenced. The instruction was mainly in the school of the soldier without arms, the men paying the very best of attention, while the instructor was clear in his explanations. Had these 10 files been under arms, and been exercised in the marchings and changes of company movements, there is no doubt but that the squad would have appeared to very fair advantage; but placed as they were—no doubt for the first time—in the squad, they presented a most lamentable appearance as soldiers. There is no doubt that many of these men had been in service for several years, yet from the exhibition witnessed they had as yet to learn the first "setting up" of the recruit. It is, however, a satisfaction to know that at even this late day an effort is being made in the right direction, and if some means can be devised whereby the men will be induced to attend company drills, the 69th may yet show in drill and discipline equally well as in numbers on parade.

At the armory of the 71st Cos. G and I were present for duty: G in one room, with nine men in charge of a sergeant, and I in the other, with three officers, two sergeants and 18 men, drilling in single rank. The instruction in both was in company movements and the manual, the sergeant of Co. G contenting himself with marching the squad around the room in single rank, with occasional halts, carry arms, order arms, etc., but not a single word of explanation. After half an hour of this work the squad was marched to its room and dismissed. Co. I was in charge of Capt. Belknap, the first half hour being devoted to the manual of arms, but simply on the old militia principle of giving the orders and awaiting their execution. True, the instructor did on several occasions correct errors, endeavoring to show with his sword the proper position of the rifle. How much, therefore, could be learned may be easily guessed. During the company movements the same rule of orders without explanation was followed, and although the men were fairly posted and promptly obeyed the commands, errors of execution were not observed nor corrected.

For years one of the conundrums of the National Guard has been why are not company drills well attended, and repeatedly has the JOURNAL solved the problem by asserting: "Officers, make your drills of interest to the men." In a future issue we propose to give our readers the experience of some of the prominent commanding officers in the militia on company drills, their uses and abuses.

SKIRMISH DRILL.—To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: From a recent issue of a New York daily I extract the following: "On Thursday evening the 1st regiment N. J. S. N. G. had a battalion drill and sham battle in their armory in Newark. The men charged in two opposing lines with fixed bayonets. They rushed together with so much enthusiasm that several men were severely injured. Corporal Frank McLeer was wounded in the calf of the right leg. He was taken home in a cab. Capt. Hulfish had his face cut, and Sergt. Mulford was injured in the arm. A sergeant of Co. D received a bayonet wound in the side. Col. Allen was between the two lines of excited men when they closed together, and he escaped injury by throwing himself on the floor. Hereafter the regiment will not use fixed bayonets in the armory drills."

There is a lesson to be learned from this paragraph which cannot be too closely pondered. It is this: that militia officers need to cultivate the faculty of forethought. Had the commandant of the 1st regiment, New Jersey, stopped to think for a moment; had he paused to consider the possibilities, let alone probabilities, attending the contemplated manoeuvres, there would have been no "accidents;" but the chances were taken, and it was owing to good fortune rather than to good management that no actual loss of life is to be recorded. I am led to ask your indulgence for the sake of emphasizing results recently occurring, and from which much future good to the militia is anticipated. The brigade to which I have the honor to be attached engaged in a day of field work, about the middle of October last, on Staten Island, the event being widely and extensively noticed by the press, and attracting much attention from military men generally. With us the affair was and is known as simply a "field day;" in other quarters, however, it has been persistently referred to as a "sham battle;" which it was not, neither in intent, spirit, or action. True, there was a large expenditure of blank cartridge, there were skirmish lines, lines-of-battle, retreats, advances, the passage of a defile, flank

attacks, guards against surprise by cavalry, the relieving of lines-of-battle, etc., and veteran officers, who had smelt powder on a hundred fields, were frank to confess that the mimic picture was as nearly like the actual as it well could be. But for all that, it was not a "sham battle." There was no pitting of one body of troops against another, with individual discretion vested in the respective commanders, the one to say how far he should resist, the other to what an extent he should force the attack. One mind directed the whole; every detail, even to the minutest, had been carefully thought out beforehand; nothing was left to be provided against on the field, and as a consequence everything moved with exactitude and promptness. I do not now speak of the manner in which movements were executed, but of the carrying out of the general plan. As a staff officer, I am personally knowing to somewhat of the forethought exercised by Gen. Molinex in preparing for our field day. A single instance will illustrate. Blank cartridges—at what distance are they harmless? Authority said, twenty-five feet; experiment demonstrated fifty feet as the minimum; and so to make assurance complete the limit at which the opposing lines were permitted to approach each other was fixed by order at one hundred feet; the result of this precaution being the saving of one man at least from being spitted with a ramrod shot away in the excitement of firing; an accident supposed to be impossible with breech-loading arms, but which nevertheless did actually occur. And so on through the list of details. Whatever success was achieved by the 11th Brigade on this occasion was due solely to the precautions, the forethought exercised beforehand, which rendered failure next to impossible. It has been the weak point with the National Guard organizations to leave the "little things" to take care of themselves; and not unfrequently it has been learned by bitter experience that these little matters, which over-confident staff officers were confident would be "all right when the troops reached the ground, they didn't amount to much anyhow," were matters of the gravest importance. The 1st New Jersey were emulous of following in the footsteps of the 11th Brigade; so far, good. The effort failed for want of forethought. But if what is here set down shall awaken National Guard officers to the necessity of exercising this faculty, Col. Allen will not have fought his "sham battle" in vain.

MORRIS B. FARR, Major and I. R. P.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 9, 1879.

OHIO.—In January Ohio will have a new governor, and, as a matter of course, a new adjutant-general will be appointed by the incoming Governor. Many prominent gentlemen throughout the State are candidates for the position; it seems, however, to be tolerably well settled that the position has been tendered to and accepted by Gen. W. H. Gibson. His appointment will be generally favorably received by the National Guard, though many are of the opinion that the appointment should have been made from officers of the Guard, of whom there were several applicants, for the reason that they are more familiar with the duties and requirements of the National Guard than an outsider. Gen. L. M. Meily, who will retire from the position upon the incoming of the new administration, has accomplished much towards making the National Guard more efficient; and certainly every member of the Guard is under obligations to General Meily for his exertions in procuring tents for the entire force, and also in procuring necessary appropriations for its maintenance, in the face of an unfriendly Legislature. The labors of Gen. Meily will be long remembered and appreciated by the officers and men of the National Guard, and he will retire from his office with the consciousness of having performed his duty well.

The military display at the inauguration of Governor Foster promises to be unusually fine. A new armory is being erected at Cleveland for the accommodation of the several organizations of the National Guard located in that city. It will be a very substantial structure; the drill room for the 15th regiment Infantry (Col. A. T. Brinsmade) will be 81 by 155, with a gallery; the drill room floor is supported by heavy trusses, and underneath is the room for the 1st Light Artillery (Capt. Louis Smithnight), between the trusses are the company rooms fourteen in number; ten of these rooms will be occupied by the 15th regiment. The Cleveland Grays, an independent company, it is expected will also occupy rooms in the building. The Grays have lately procured eighty-five Sharps rifles in place of their old muzzle-loaders; more attention will be given to target practice by that company than heretofore. Co. D, of the 15th regiment, have lately procured new dress uniforms. Rev. J. E. Twitchell, D.D., has lately been appointed chaplain of this regiment and Lieut. Isaac Kidd quartermaster. The regiment is in good condition, and when the armory is completed additional interest will be taken by the officers, and the regiment rendered still more efficient. October 30 the old soldiers and sailors of Cuyahoga county held their first reunion; it was proposed to form an association, and if possible to procure the names of all soldiers and sailors in the county. The meeting was a grand success, and during the day and evening nearly 1,000 names were registered. Gen. James Barnett was elected president for the ensuing year.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

RIFLE PRACTICE—ITS USES AND ABUSES.—To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: The letter from "Staff Officer," published in the JOURNAL of 8th inst., contains some suggestions which the National Guard would be wise to remember during the coming drill season. But he is incorrect in regard to many of his facts, and in blaming the Department of Rifle Practice for those things which he criticises the most severely, or in considering that a new General Inspector of Rifle Practice can or should change them.

A thorough system of instruction in rifle practice begins with the officers and non-commissioned officers, who should be more familiar with the system than any of their men, and able to help them by both precept and example in this as in all other portions of their duties. The men themselves should be taught by these officers throughout the drill season, and as a part of the manual, the aiming and position drill, both standing, kneeling, and lying, until these positions become familiar, and they learn that connection between hand and eye, which is necessary to accurate shooting; this instruction being supplemented by indicator practice and shooting in the armory rifle galleries. They should then be required to fire at the range at each hundred yards up to 500, so as to learn the elevations of their rifle at the various distances, and the necessary allowances for wind, etc. If the instruction has been thorough, all that the men will require when they actually visit the range will be proper coaching as to wind and elevation to qualify in all the classes, and this will be given them by their officers and non-commissioned officers if they understand their duties. This was recently shown in the case of the staff of the 11th Brigade, who, after being drilled by Major Farr, were taken by him to Creedmoor, and although without previous experience, and with the drawback of having ridden on horseback from Brooklyn (which would spoil the shooting of many good riflemen), qualified nearly two-thirds as marksmen.

In too many cases the company officers take no pains to

learn to shoot themselves or to drill their men. They seem to consider that the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice is the only man who is responsible and is to do every thing. When their men come to the firing point, that officer consequently finds they are unfamiliar with their positions, know nothing about the elevations of their rifles or how they shoot, and that none of their officers are able or disposed to help them. Unless, therefore, they can get some "sharp friend," as stated by "Staff Officer," to all them, they come to grief and have to go to the range a second time. The regimental inspector does all he can, but how little can one man do with twenty squads and 200 men, and it is a wonder that he does not become disheartened at the task expected of him more often than he does.

Yet, is the Department of Rifle Practice, or the system to blame? Not at all. The blame is purely and simply that of the company officers, and incidentally the Colonel, for not seeing that those officers are themselves instructed, and instruct their men. The statistics show that where company officers are good shots, and pay as much attention to instructing their men in firing as they do to the manual of arms, their company not only has a large number of marksmen but very few third class shots, and the great progress which is being made by most of the regiments of the National Guard is owing to this fact being more generally appreciated by company officers.

"Staff Officer" complains because men are allowed to qualify in matches as marksmen; 1, because they shoot more than twice on the same day; 2, because they are coached by some "sharp friend;" 3, because they are not hurried as they are in class practice when the detachments are too large; 4, because they skip the intermediate distances.

Now, what are the facts? The Department of Rifle Practice found at the commencement of the year that the amount of the military appropriation available was so limited, that one transportation and forty rounds per man were all that the State could provide for class and volley firing, team practice, and everything, although General Wingate's estimate in his report for 1878 was that at least sixty rounds were indispensable. The suggestion "that it was a waste of ammunition for a man to shoot more than twice at the same distances on the same day" was not to make the qualification more difficult, but in the interest of economy. Where, as in the N. R. A. matches, the men provided their own ammunition, it was immaterial how many times they shot. The conversion of this suggestion into an order by a division commander was a matter for which he is responsible. Those who know how few qualify upon a third trial, and how the futile attempts delay their comrades, will generally consider that the direction was a wise one. It will be news to most inspectors to hear that the scores of a brigade have been thrown out for a violation of this order, and probably if "Staff Officer" will inquire he will find he has been misinformed upon this point. At all events, as it was a division order, it should have been obeyed.

In the remarks of your correspondent in relation to the inconvenience resulting from the size of the detachments sent to Creedmoor for practice, he does not seem to be aware that each Monday, Thursday, and Friday, (all the days upon which Creedmoor can be used), from May to September, are divided between the 1st and 2d Divisions at the beginning of the season by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the privilege of such other days as may be requested after the full meeting of the N. R. A., and that the assignment of these days among the several organizations, and the size of the detachments is controlled entirely by the division and brigade commanders. There are a certain number of men who have to shoot in a certain number of days, and it is difficult to see how the detachments can be made any smaller than the various brigade commanders have been in the habit of prescribing. It must also be recollected that the regimental and brigade I. R. P.'s have to accompany each detachment to Creedmoor, and these hard working officers are certainly entitled to some consideration.

With the time, ammunition, and transportation thus limited, every man who could be induced to visit Creedmoor and qualify at his own expense, was a decided help. It was one man out of three who would have to be handled, and left so much more transportation and ammunition for his regiment. It also afforded an opportunity for those whose business would not permit their accompanying their regiments to slip down on an afternoon and learn what they could without troubling their officers, and if they could qualify, help their company and regimental figure of merit. If they were carefully instructed and coached by friends they received no more aid than should be given to all in class firing, and would be, if the company officers did their duty. If they were hurried more in class firing than in a match, it was apt to be because their practice was not handled with that deliberation and forethought that should be given to details, and is in most brigades. Usually I think they were not.

That they skipped the practice at 300 and 400 yards is undoubtedly an evil. Yet, is not this more than made up by the other advantages resulting to them and to their organization from the permission given to them?

It certainly would be much better if each member of the National Guard were required to visit the range, and fire through all his classes, as suggested by "Staff Officer." If the company officers were all to accompany their men, and had seen that they were all thoroughly instructed during the winter, and all the men were so situated that they could go with their regiments, the result would demonstrate the efficiency of the regiment. Yet, taking the facts as they exist, will the majority of thoughtful officers say that the system of permitting qualifications in matches should be abolished? Is it not better to concede a little from the strictness of military rule towards those men who are willing to make a personal sacrifice to improve themselves, and help the standing of their commands, and should they be considered a "privileged class" when it was open to all to do as they did?

Besides, it should be remembered that the matter is in the hands of each regimental commander. The acceptance of a score in a match as a qualification is in the discretion of the regimental I. R. P. Capt. Robbins, for instance, is understood to have refused to receive qualifications after Nov. 1, as he had a right to do. If "Staff Officer" commanding, or any other commanding officer, considers such qualifications objectionable, an order that they would not be recognized would have set the matter at rest.

Your correspondent is in error in stating that the amount of range practice required by the Department of Rifle Practice has increased. The fact is that it has been reduced.

He is also greatly mistaken in stating "that the rallying cry of the Department is marksmen." That "to its subordinates it gives the admonition—do what you can, but whatever you do make marksmen." The truth is that the constant admonition of the Department of Rifle Practice is and always has been "reduce your third class—marksmen are very well, but the important thing is to teach every man something; begin your instruction with the drill season in your armories, help and coach your men on the range—using not only your non-commissioned officers, but your best shots as assistants; see that their men's sights are blackened, their elevations correct, and that they have been practiced in aiming before they come to the firing points; remember that the

third and fourth class men are the important ones—the marksmen can be trusted to look out for themselves."

That a staff officer like your correspondent should have so entirely misapprehended the action of the Department, as has been done by your correspondent, seems strange, and shows that he cannot have taken much pains to inform himself upon the subject.

In fact, it would seem as if he had a little prejudice against the Department, and rather desired to hold it responsible for acts which it has had no more control over than he has had.

It should always be remembered that the instructions in regard to rifle practice apply to the whole State, and must necessarily be general in their nature. They prescribe one optional day for marksmen, one for third class, and a second for those who fail to qualify, with a third optional day where desired. Everything beyond this, the days, the size of the detachments, the qualifying in matches, even the number of shots to be fired each day is subject to the control of the Division Commanders, who have full power to make such orders as they consider the interests of their commands require. For these the Department is entitled to neither credit nor blame.

INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1879.

The following named officers have been appointed a commission to make examination and trial of recent inventions and improvements in sights for military small arms, and especially of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the sights now in use by the National Guard, State of New York: Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance; Col. Robert Olyphant, Acting General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Lieut.-Col. John Bodine, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 5th Division; Capt. James L. Price, 7th Regiment; Capt. Dwight H. Bruce, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 51st Regiment.

The said Commission will convene at the State Arsenal, in the City of New York, on Nov. 18, and as often thereafter as circumstances may require, and make such trials and experiments as shall be calculated to test the superiority of the various inventions and improvements which shall be offered for examination and trial, and make report thereon, with such recommendations as they may deem proper, to General Headquarters, with all convenient despatch. Circulars No. 5, series of 1877, and No. 4, current series, from the Department of Rifle Practice have been suspended, and any further alteration of sights is prohibited.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—The final contest for this badge was called at Creedmoor Nov. 5, about 20 members of the first and second divisions responding, and filling the entries to the extent of 39. It may be asked why this sudden falling off, the October competition having 114 entries. The only reply is that the 7th Regiment, whose members are constant visitors at Creedmoor, and join in every short and mid-range match, was on duty that day as escort to the remains of the late Gen. Hooker. Those present, however, availed themselves of every opportunity to roll up good scores and place a mortgage on the badge. The conditions were open to all members N. R. A. and National Guard, 200 and 500 yards, Remington rifle, State model, five rounds at each range. The weather was of the very best description—pleasant atmosphere, good light, and very little wind, so that the men engaged had, to a certain extent, their own way. At the first distance Sergeant T. J. Dolan made the handsome score of 23 out of 25, six of the others having 20 each. This left the match sure for the Sergeant, but as he had not been a previous winner, he was lukewarm, and, as a consequence, went to pieces at 500, opening with two outers. Not one of the men participating shot well at the second distance, a 19 being the best score recorded. The absence of the usual large attendance threw a damper on those present, and the match was as tame as it well could be. At the close J. R. B. Baily, 47th Regiment, was the winner, Clark of the 8th, and Dolan, 12th, taking the money prizes.

J. R. B. Baily, 47th regt.	44354-20	42454-19-39
S. Clark, 8th regt.	44444-20	44352-18-38
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.	44555-23	22452-15-35
T. R. Murphy, 8th regt.	44444-20	33253-16-36
M. J. Dealy, 69th regt.	54344-20	32424-15-35
P. McMorro, 69th regt.	44444-20	04353-15-33
W. J. Douglas, 8th regt.	45434-20	23503-15-33
M. L. McGuire, 14th regt.	42343-16	35342-17-33
John Kerr, 69 regt.	34433-17	25522-16-33
J. C. Clark, 8th regt.	33433-16	23223-12-28
J. F. Luther, 22d regt.	00334-10	43335-18-28
W. J. Tate, 13th regt.	33404-14	30425-14-28
A. H. Weston, 14th regt.	1314-27	C. T. Christensen, 13th regt.
1016-26; L. Bachman, 13th regt.	179-26	H. R. Robertson, 8th regt.
916-25; W. Schirmer, 47th regt.	1213-25	

The winners of the year are: April 19, C. H. Eagle, 7th regt., 42; May 14, C. M. Woodbury, 7th regt., 41; June 14, C. H. Eagle, 7th regt., 44; July 9, A. B. Van Hensen, 12th regt., 45; August 16, F. C. McLewee, 7th regt., 44; September 24, W. J. Underwood, Jr., 7th regt., 41; October 18, H. B. Thompson, 7th regt., 45; November 5, J. R. B. Baily, 47th regt., 39. It will thus be seen that Corporal Clarence H. Eagle, 7th New York, is the winner of the badge.

The Richardson Light Guard, Co. A, 6th Massachusetts, has accepted the challenge of the Roxbury City Guard to shoot a match on the Wakefield Range Saturday, Nov. 15. Conditions, teams of five each, 200 yards, off-hand, 15 rounds per man.

On the 13th of September closed a rifle match contested between 32 teams of various regiments of the British Army, at Bermuda, Malta, Dublin, Gosport, Aldershot, Fleetwood, Hythe, Dover, Caterham and Gravesend. Eight men competed in each team, and fired seven rounds at each of the distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards, the targets and scoring being the same as at Wimbledon this year. 216 men fired, the average being 78 per cent., as against 77 in 1878 when 232 competed. The highest team score was 86.70 per man, with a team total of 249 at 200 yards, 232 at 500, and 213 at 600—h. p. s. at each distance, 230. The highest individual score in any team was 82, 30.31; total, 93 out of 105. The highest individual scores were 34 at 200 and 500 yards, and 33 at 600 yards.

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association November 11 Gen. Wingate formally announced his retirement from the National Guard and ex-officio director. Action was deferred until the December meeting. The report of the treasurer for the month of September showed a balance on hand of \$515.51. His report for the month of October showed the receipts to have been \$5,533.23; disbursements, \$4,109.21, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,424.02. The range committee reported progress on repair of butts at Creedmoor. A stone wall is to be erected to protect the markers, the embankment is to be extended and a new target added. The report of the financial officer of the fall prize meeting at Creedmoor showed a profit of \$93.29. It was decided to close the shooting season, 1879, on December 1.

—CAPT. HENRY J. BURNS has been unanimously re-elected captain of the Summer Light Guard, Co. E, 1st regiment, California.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE 13th New York (Brooklyn) is contemplating a visit to Yorktown on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis, October, 1881.

—LIEUT.-COL. NOTES, 49th New York (Auburn), has tendered his resignation.

—THE 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania, has been invited to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the George H. Thomas equestrian statue in Washington on the 19th of November.

—BREVET commissions are a drug in the National Guard market, and the old army assertion that "every mule was a brevet horse," might now easily be applied to the National Guard S. N. Y. Where are we going to stop?

—CORP. JAMES O'NEILL, Co. D, 23d New York, who was discharged from the service by Gen. Shaler in June last under the provisions of section 253, Military Code, appealed to the Supreme Court, and at a special term Judge Van Brunt granted his application for a peremptory mandamus to restore him to his rank in the regiment. The court held that section 253 of the Military Code does not confer power upon the general to discharge a man against his will and without a fair trial.

—THE militia companies of Omaha acquitted themselves with honor during the parade for the reception of Gen. Grant. Their general appearance, marching, and discipline were of the very best order, and well deserved the praises lavished by the citizens.

—THE 47th New York (Brooklyn) are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, black belts, for drill and instruction at their armory as follows: Thursday, November 13; Friday, Nov. 21, and Tuesday, Nov. 25. On the last named date overcoats will be worn for inspection. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock P. M. As these drills are intended for particular instruction, not but members will be admitted to the armory.

—At the late meeting of the auditing board, 49th New York (Auburn), all outstanding indebtedness of the regiment was audited and ordered paid, with a balance of some \$1,200 remaining in the treasury to the credit of the regiment. This is a most gratifying exhibit of Col. Storke's admirable administration of the financial affairs of the regiment, and furnishes cause for additional regret at his resignation. When he assumed command he was also obliged to accept a legacy of \$7,000 indebtedness, which has now been cancelled, and the books closed with money standing to the credit of the organization.—Auburn Advertiser.

—THE 5th New York will resume company drills at the

armory, West 23d street, commencing Monday, November 24, two companies on each evening. The building not being in condition to allow marching, company commanders are directed to divide their commands in squads, and drill in facings, manual of arms, and theoretical instruction. No marching allowed. Major Charles Koss will have general supervision of these drills. Captain Burton Drew, late 2d Brigade staff, has returned to the regiment as clerk to Col. Spencer.

—Co. D, 15th Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. Lynch, was reviewed by Col. J. B. Meyenberg at its armory November 11, appearing to most excellent advantage. At the close Col. P. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector General S. N. Y., presented Private Gottlieb Fritz with the recruiting medal of the year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UPLAND asks: "What salary does a band musician receive, and to what officer should application be made to get into a band?" ANSWER.—In the artillery and infantry principal musicians receive \$22 per month; musicians \$13 per month. Apply to the adjutants of regiments.

SENEGANT-MAJOR asks: Where can I buy Sir Garnet J. Wolseley's pocket book for auxiliary forces mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of November 1, and what is the price? ANSWER.—We can supply the above book on receipt of \$1.75.

F. S. C. asks as to the method of appointments to the Revenue Marine Service? ANSWER.—Apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for further information. Your qualifications as stated by you seem sufficient, but influence will also avail you considerably in procuring an appointment.

SYRACUSE asks: Can a citizen prefer charges against an officer or enlisted man, and have him tried by court-martial? Is there any difference between a militiaman and Regular soldier in this respect? ANSWER.—A citizen can prefer charges against members of the Regular Army and submit them to the proper military authority (Secretary of War, division or department commander) for consideration and action. So he can with regard to a militiaman, but in his case action will depend on the circumstances of the charge, which may necessitate a civil suit.

J. M. asks: 1. Which of the three great guns—Woolwich 80-ton, Armstrong 100-ton, and Krupp 70-ton—is the most powerful? 2. Are not the Remington and Sharps rifles superior in range, penetration, and accuracy to the Springfield rifles? ANSWER.—1. Weight for weight the Krupp guns are superior to the English rifles, and until recently the

70-ton Krupp had a better record than either the 80-ton Woolwich or the Armstrong 100-ton gun. To neutralize the advantages the Germans had, the English have of late been chambering their guns. This puts the Armstrong 100-ton ahead of the Krupp 70-ton, and it is stated, that the chambered Woolwich 80-ton gun has gained a few feet in initial velocity over the 70-ton Krupp. 2. With the same weight of powder and lead there can be but little difference in penetration, and the friends of each gun claim superior accuracy for their favorite.

H. S. H., CHICAGO writes: A claims that reverse, secure, and rest on arms may be executed in double rank as well as in single, holding that there is nothing whatever in Upton's Tactics that says these movements shall be executed in single rank. B holds that these movements are never executed in double rank, either at West Point or in the Regular Army, and that they would be passed upon when executed in this manner as incorrect by Gen. Upton. Please give us the opinion of the JOURNAL on the subject. ANSWER.—Paragraph 72, Revised Tactics, page 30, closing paragraph, says: "The manual of arms is taught to four men, placed at first in one rank, elbow to elbow, and afterward in two ranks." A is correct.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The District of Columbia Court has denied the application for a mandamus to compel the Soldiers' Home to take back certain soldiers discharged as able to do military duty and earn their living. The Court held that the commissioners of the Home are a tribunal having discretionary power in the government of the Home, and are not subject to mandamus; Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood appearing for Clemens and his associates, and the District Attorney for the commissioners. Clemens, with a large number of others, had been some time ago admitted to the Home on an army surgeon's certificate of discharge for disabilities, but a few weeks ago was dismissed from the Home in consequence of the judgment of the surgeon there that he and they were able to do military duty and to earn their living. They sought to re-enlist, but the recruiting officers refused to take them because physically disabled.

An English naval officer is "Mr." until he attains the rank of Lieutenant, when he is addressed by the Admiralty in official communications as "Esquire."

SCHOOL BOOKS.

To Post Schools.

Extract of Letter from A. McD. McCook, Brevet Major General, U. S. A., in charge of Education in the Army:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1879. "There has been no orders issued in regard to School Books for use in the Post Schools. There has been no series selected or recommended." The American Educational Series of School and College

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It is reported that the German men of war are to be fitted with a new contrivance for direct communication between the officer directing the navigation of a vessel and the man at the wheel, lately tried on board a German vessel of 1,000 tons. According to the *Kiel Gazette*, it was proved to be impossible, when the officer using the apparatus gave the order to port the helm, for the men at the wheel to put the helm over to starboard and vice versa.

Engineering reports that the surviving 38-ton gun of the *Thunderer* is to be subjected to experiments, with a view to testing the truth of the various theories put forward as to the cause of the unfortunate explosion, which resulted in the total destruction of the fellow gun. It is proposed, we understand; 1, to test the effect of air spaces; 2, to cause the projectile to jam; and, 3 and last, to fire a double charge. Of this our contemporary says: "We may safely dismiss the first experiment, but as to the remaining two, we submit that their order ought to be inverted. The main issue to be decided is, whether or no the report of the Malta Committee, which ascribed the explosion to a double charge, is correct. It is clear that if the report be confirmed, we have a very untrustworthy gun, for such mishaps may constantly happen in the excitement of a battle. Now it is quite possible to contrive such a jam that the gun must burst, or be so injured that a double charge will inevitably complete its destruction; hence it is not improbable that the effect of double loading on a perfectly sound gun may never be tried at all, and thus the Malta verdict may go down to posterity neither confirmed nor refuted. We cannot imagine a more mischievous outcome of the experiments. Clearly, then, the sound gun should first be double-loaded, and then if not burst should be carefully examined to see what injury, if any, it has suffered. It will then be time enough to test the effect of a jam, and here we venture to counsel the committee to cause the jam by such means only as are likely to occur in reality, such, for instance, as a slantingly withdrawn wad, or a long piece of gas-check firmly fixed in a groove at the exact position in the bore where the *Thunderer* gun is known to have given way."

The *Republique Francaise* states that among the experiences of all kinds that have been gained during the recent French autumn manoeuvres, the most interesting is the one which concerns the question of mounted captains of infantry. Various experiments were made, some of the captains being supplied with horses borrowed from the cavalry, and others at their own expense. Excellent results are said to have followed on this innovation. Even after the longest marches the captains arrived fresh at the halting-places, and perfectly ready to superintend actively the installation of their companies in the cantonments, while formerly fatigue often prevented them from discharging this important part of their duties. During tactical operations, evolutions, and especially sham fights, the mounted captains were able, moreover, to pass rapidly to all points where their pres-

ence was necessary, and it has been proved that this instantaneous and almost constant presence of the commander of the company produced the best effect.

WHAT is known as the "Stafford House Committee" treated, from Aug., 1877, to Sept., 1878, inclusive, 39,296 sick and 36,795 wounded Turkish soldiers. The number of bayonet wounds coming under observation was exceedingly small. The explanation is, "that the majority of those receiving bayonet injuries expire on the field, for the simple reason that the assailants do not cease their strife until one, frequently both, falls dead." They were not so numerous as sabre-cuts, but became more frequent during the latter part of the war, when hand-to-hand fighting was more common than at first. The sabre-cuts were usually on the scalp and face. Lance wounds were rare; they were generally received by Turkish women and children at the hands of the Cossacks, and the Bulgarian troops in Russian pay. It is only fair to say that the Circassians behaved with similar brutality to Bulgarian women and children. Finger wounds were very common, in some engagements amounting to 80 per cent. of the wounded. Naturally this large proportion excited suspicions, and investigation proved that these suspicions were to a certain extent well founded. The Egyptians, during the winter of 1877-78, could not stand the cold, and resorted to self-mutilation to escape from their misery. The Mustafiz, or Third Reserve, followed their example; but among the rest of the Turkish troops, injuries to the fingers were to be accounted for by the nature of the fighting. Firing under cover of the shelter-trenches, the head and hands were chiefly exposed, and a wound in the former generally caused death.

A NEW pack saddle for bat mules or horses has been invented by an officer of the French military train, and is highly spoken of by the military papers in France. Each side of the saddle is composed of five long and narrow and quilted strips of wood, placed parallel to one another, and longitudinally under the load. The two top pieces, which run along the top of the back of the animal, one on either side of the backbone, are again divided into several sections. With a saddle thus constructed sore backs, it is claimed, will be infrequent; and should, perchance, a sore be created, the strip bearing upon it, or if, as is generally the case, the wound is situated on the top of the back, the section of the top piece pressing upon it, can be removed until the excoriation is healed. Experiments, the results of which are stated to have been very satisfactory, have already been made with this ingeniously designed saddle, and in one case, where it was used on an animal which had a sore on its back (about 1½ inches wide by 2½ inches in length), the excoriation healed in eight days, although the horse was kept uninterruptedly at its usual work.

THE *Vienna Freidenblatt* describes Merv as consisting of an immense wall or fortification, inside of which are about 2,000 houses, 9,000 tents and several mosques. The Sirdar (Prince) has five palaces there, three of

which are used as government offices. There is also in Merv a small quarter for the Jews, separated by a wall from the rest of the city. The present Sirdar is Isdiger Rhar. His revenue is estimated at 500,000 rubles, arising principally from the sale of prisoners and booty. There is even a special bazaar in Merv, where only Persian, Russian, etc., prisoners are sold as slaves. All the male inhabitants of the country from their fourteenth year till they are 70, are liable to military service. Consequently, the Prince can easily bring 80,000 men into the field. For centuries the people of Merv have carried on against the Russians and Persians without interruption the *Dschihad* (holy war), and they believe themselves authorized to commit all sorts of cruelties or outrages against these two infidel nations.

JANUARY 1, 1874, England had 29 armored ships in commission, and five years later, Jan. 1, 1879, one less, or 28. Many of those in commission on the latter date were more powerful and better built vessels than any afloat in 1874, and, on the whole, the condition of the vessels in commission was better. On the 1st of Jan., 1874, five ironclads were either building or ordered to be built—namely, the *Alexandra*, *Temeraire*, *Shannon*, *Fury* and *Inflexible*, while on the 1st of January, 1879, the number had increased to seven, the vessels being the *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, *Colossus*, *Majestic*, *Conqueror*, *Polyphemus* and *Orion*.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS.—The *London Standard* says: "Taking a general view of the subject, it is impossible to arrive at the conclusion that naval architects in the matter of ironclad construction have almost come to a standstill. It might be a happy thing for the world if that were true. Following the *Agamemnon* and the *Ajax*, we may look forward to the *Majestic* and the *Colossus*, two armor plated turret-ships slightly smaller than the *Thunderer* and *Devastation*, but larger than the *Agamemnon*, being 40 feet longer, and having a knot more speed. These two vessels are to have 18 inches of armor, probably of iron steel-faced. Looking at this formidable array of vessels headed by the *Inflexible*, with her 2 feet of armor, it must be acknowledged that, in defensive power, the navy of England is entering on a new stage. In the element of attack we see the *Inflexible* coming forward with guns of 80 tons. A feeling of impatience begins to manifest itself at the fact that, with the exception of the *Inflexible*, none of these ships will carry anything heavier than a gun of 38 tons. We are building splendid vessels, with magnificent engines, and with every appliance that the naval architect can desire, except that, after all, there is an apparent want of power in the guns. The 38-ton gun will penetrate 22 inches of armor at close quarters; but Herr Krupp has pierced 20 inches of armor with a gun weighing only 18 tons. So, also, Herr Krupp would be able to pierce the armor of the *Inflexible*, two feet thick, with his gun of 51 tons, and that at some little distance. Weight for weight, German ships, as well as French, are carrying guns superior in power to those of England. This is a state of things which cannot be permitted to continue.

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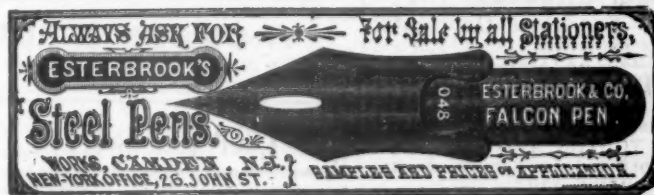
Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Charles G. Emery, March 5, 1878, by which the Rice Paper used as wrappers is so prepared that the unpleasant odor and injurious effect of the OIL OF CREOSOTE thrown off when burning is completely neutralized, or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking, or melting, in the mouth. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they smoke. Neither will they require a printed certificate from any eminent Professor of Chemistry to convince them they have heretofore, in smoking Cigarettes made of PURE RICE PAPER been inhaling one of the deadliest poisons known.

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The difference is not merely a moderate percentage, such as might be allowable for the sake of extra safety; it amounts to a serious handicapping of the British armament, such as ill suits the national feeling, which demands that the navy of England shall be superior to all others. In the case of the 80-ton gun there is happily some sign of amendment, that piece of ordnance having excelled Krupp's gun of 71 tons. The difference in weight is against us, but the Woolwich gun is four or five feet shorter than the other, which places it at a great disadvantage. The fact that with so short a bore so great a result has been produced is in itself encouraging, and may be taken as an indication that the Woolwich system of construction is capable of yielding much better results than have yet been obtained from it."

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BLACK-MERRYMAN.—Nov. 6, at Hayfields, Baltimore County, Md., by the Right Rev. William Pinkney, D.D., Bishop of Maryland, assisted by the Rev. A. T. Pindell, Rector of Sherwood Parish, CHARLES HENRY BLACK, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy, to BETTIE, second daughter of Hon. John Merryman.

PARKER-CONDIT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Grace Church, Newark, N. J., by the Right Rev. Wm. Crosswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Horace S. Bishop, Lieut. James PARKER, U. S. A., to CHARLOTTE MATILDA, daughter of C. Harrison Condit, of Newark.

UNDERWOOD-HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1879, at the Congregational Church, Oswego, N. Y., by the Rev. Wm. Smith, EDWARD B. UNDERWOOD, Ensign U. S. Navy, and CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Professor E. J. Hamilton, all of Oswego.

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CLOAKS, Suits, and Mantles.

BY ORDER, WE ARE CLEARING, Far Below Cost of Manufacturing, PARTS OF TWO STOCKS, CONSIGNED BY AN IMPORTER AND A MANUFACTURER OF Cloaks, Suits, Mantles, Ulsters, Sacks, &c., AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND CHOICE FINE GOODS.

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ULSTERS in all the new materials at \$3 00, \$4 50, \$5, \$6 50, and \$7 50.

One lot extra fine and heavy CAMEL'S HAIR ULSTERS, \$12 75 EACH.

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75 PIECES 36-INCH FINE COLORED BODY CASHMERE, 28 CENTS; LAST WEEK'S PRICE, 40 CENTS.

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55 PIECES 44-INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, SOLID CLOTH SHADES, 42 CTS., SELLING AT 65 Cts.

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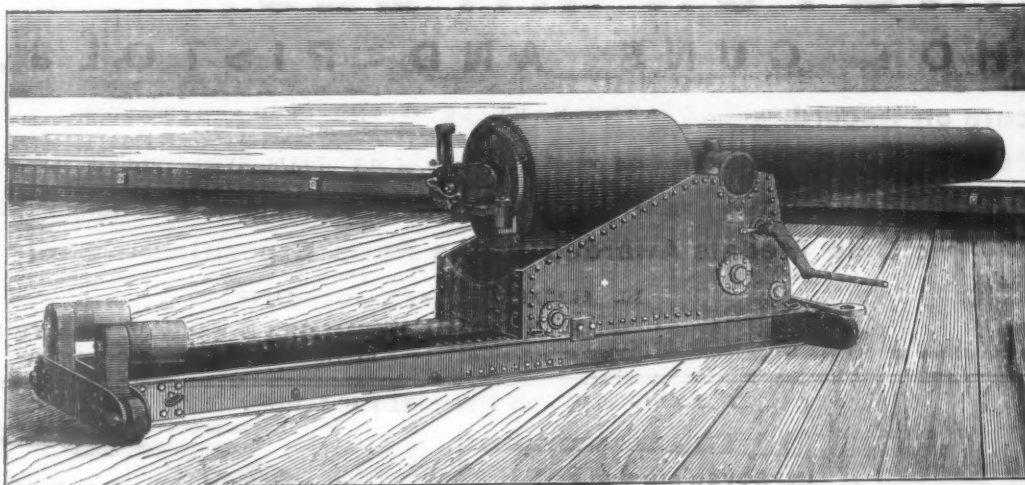
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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

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Total disbursements for death claims, endowments, distributions of surplus, etc.	2,437,100.36
Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report	14,466,920.53
Total surplus, do. do. do.	1,621,078.53

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 26 Grant

Place, Washington, D. C.

Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments Congress or the Courts of Claims. Collections made in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Refers to Hon. Saml. P. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. B. B. French, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. H. race Austin, 5d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. S. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jacob Ha, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. M. McGraw, 8th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

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